THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 128 of the General Laws, I am filing herewith the report of the Department of Agriculture for the period from July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963.

Respectfully submitted,

Commissioner of Agriculture

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Board of Agriculture		
Kendall Crocker, Ashby	Middlesex County - Term expires	July, '63
Vincent J. Riley, Somerset	Bristol " " "	July, '64
Myron A. Maiewski, Whately	Franklin " " "	July, '65
John Pena, Falmouth	Barnstable " " "	July, '66
Howard H. Murphy, Walpole	Norfolk " " "	July, '67
Donald Crooks, North Brookfield	Worcester " " "	July, '68
John Prentice, Plymouth	Plymouth " " "	July, '69

Commissioner of Agriculture	Charles H. McNamara, Stoughton
Ass't Comm'r of Agriculture	Charles F. Shelnut, Somerville

Division Directors	
Dairying & Animal Husbandry	J. Peter Griffin, Boston
Livestock Disease Control	Edward M. Dwyer, Weymouth
Markets	Louis A. Webster, Stoneham
" Ass't Director	Nathaniel Tilden, Scituate
Plant Pest Control & Fairs	Daniel Leidy, Weymouth
Ass't Director of Plant Pest Control	Peter C. Kuzmiski, Randolph
Poultry & Poultry Products	Pierre C. Boucher, Worcester

Staff Offices	
Apiary Inspection	Milo R. Bacon, Norwood Chief Apiary Inspector
Bonding & Licensing of Milk Dealers & Poultry Dealers	James H. Collins, Brookline Senior Bonding Investigator
Attorney	John J. McColgan, Boston

State Reclamation Board:
Edward Wright, Dedham - Chairman
John J. McColgan, Department of Agriculture
Harold D. Rose, Department of Public Health
Bertram I. Gerry, Wellesley - Executive Sec'y of the Board

State Soil Conservation Committee

Charles H. McNamara, Commissioner of Agriculture (Chairman)		ex officio
Arloss A. Spielman, Ph.D., Director of Agr'l Experiment Sta.		" "
J. Richard Beattie, Associate Director of Extension Service		" "
Mrs. J. Kenneth Sykes, Walpole	Term expires	June, '63
Henry Renouf, Belchertown	" "	June, '64
Horace Clark, Hathorne	" "	June, '65
E. Gerry Mansfield, Peabody	" "	June, '66

FOREWORD

John Prentice of Plymouth was appointed to the Board of Agriculture on October 17, 1962 by Governor John A. Volpe, succeeding Ferris C. Waite whose term had expired.

Nathaniel Tilden was appointed Assistant Director of Markets on February 25, 1963 - a new position established in the Department of Agriculture.

The reports of Divisions and staff offices of the Department follow.

DIVISION OF DAIRYING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

J. Peter Griffin, Director

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963

At the annual meeting of the Dairy Division - National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, one of the subjects discussed was the number and method of inspecting dairy farms by the individual states which sent representatives to this meeting. One of the delegates from a midwestern state thought that possibly Massachusetts was thirty years ahead of his state in the inspection of "reserve" supplies of milk at the farm level. He was surprised to find that we insist on the same sanitary requirements and equipment for milk produced for manufacturing purposes as we do for milk produced for fluid consumption.

This division cooperated with the dairy divisions of most of the other New England states in drawing up a New England score sheet for doing farm inspection. This was a great help to the people in Rhode Island. Our Milk Regulation Board, however, decided to retain the current Massachusetts score sheet for Massachusetts purposes.

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision in the matter of the Lehigh Valley Case. This decision declared unconstitutional the provisions of "compensatory payments" under the Federal Milk Marketing Orders. Depending upon the supply of milk in some market of the year, this could have a detrimental economic effect on our dairy farmers.

During the fall of 1962 the level of Iodine 131 found in our milk supplies rose. This was probably due to the heavy rains that came down after clouds had carried this Iodine 131 half way around the world. It was thought by many that possibly the cause of all this was triggered by secret atomic experiments by the Russians. Although the Iodine 131 level did not rise to any dangerous degree, it did alert us to make tests more frequently. We cooperated with the State Department of Public Health

and the U. S. Public Health Service radiological laboratory in Winchester in getting raw milk samples from all over the milk shed. After a few weeks the iodine level receded to its normal position.

The amount of clerical and IBM work for our girls increased considerably this year. Producers who have remained on can shipments have been jumping from dealer to dealer as soon as the bulk tank program would be initiated by the dealer to whom they were shipping.

Massachusetts law allows us to issue a Temporary Certificate to all those dairy farms that had not been inspected in the previous twelve months. We did not issue any Temporary Certificates in Massachusetts either on June 30, 1962 or on June 30, 1963 because all the dairy farms have been accounted for and inspected within the twelve month period. Our men have done an excellent job in recording these farms that formerly held certificates of registration and are now out of business. There were no Temporary Certificates issued December 31, 1962 to out of state farms because there were only a few that had not been accounted for in the previous twelve months, and later the majority of these were found to be out of production. On June 30, 1963 there were about 2,450 certificates issued in Massachusetts. This is approximately 200 less than last year.

Considerable interest has been shown by the University of Massachusetts in expanding the mastitis control program. They are desirous of having us turn over two additional men to the task of collecting more samples. If we did this, the loss of two men on farm inspection would not let us cover the milk shed in one year. Therefore, we have requested two more men in next year's budget.

The Dairy Division has worked a great deal with our State Civil Defense agency and the Division of Milk Control. We have supplied lists of producers of milk and their locations in Massachusetts and New England. We also have drawn up a list of all the Massachusetts pasteurization plants and their capacities. In the event of an emergency, and if a plant is disabled, Civil Defense will know where the next closest processing plant can be found.

In January of this year there were new Federal Milk Marketing hearings opened in Boston. There are many proposals to amend these orders. One of them is to consolidate the five New England orders into one. If this is done it is thought that the majority of the Massachusetts producers who are located in the "nearby area" stand to lose a great deal of money.

Influence of the U. S. Public Health Service in its programs of inspection under the Milk Ordinance and Code has been on the increase in New England. As a result, two men in our Division, under the authority of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, are being trained to become certified rating officers by the U. S. Public Health Service.

This spring our flavor specialist has been ill for a considerable length of time. Fortunately, one of our men, Kenneth Dorman, has been able to keep the Milk Flavor Program going and Dorman has done a very good job substituting for John Fitzgerald, the specialist.

Powdered milk sampled in the warehouses by our men who are certified under the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Sampling and Grading Branch, has brought in an income this year of approximately $5,000. Most of this powdered milk has been moved out for shipments overseas.

DIVISION ANNUAL

DAIRY INSPECTORS' MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF ~~JULY 1, 1962 to~~ 19 JUNE 30, 1963

FARMS

Farms inspected 15,497 Approved 12,681 Not approved 2,816

Farms reinspected 2,701 Approved 2,140 Not approved 561

Hearings requested 12 Farms suspended 112 Reinstated 49

Other visits: Farms 2,216 Dealers 2,500 Inspectors 585

Complaints Investigated 45 Days Other Work 293 Office 90 Meetings 95

PLANTS

Plants inspected 191 Approved 172 Not approved 19 Spot checked 102

TESTS OR CHECKS:

Temp. 5127 Sediment 3,966 Bacteria 596 Caustic 118 Alkaline 100

Cans Milk Graded 12,869 Rejected 266 Milk Cans Checked 9,910 Condemned 510

Tank Trucks checked 778 Violations 108 Other trucks 718 Violations 238

R. R. Tank Cars checked 35 Violations

FLAVOR

No. Samples 572 Flavor Schools 27½ Vo-Ag Training 21 Total days 72

PROTEIN

No. samples collected 18,904 Total days 122½

MASTITIS

Herds sampled 336 Cows sampled 13,040 Samples Collected 49,582

U.S.D.A. GRADING

Days sampling milk powder 91 Butter and cheese 53

ADMINISTRATION (DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

Hearings held 2 Meetings attended 34 Work with Insp. 24

Days at office 294½ In field 76 Complaints 5

~~Inspector~~

Miles: State Car 369,039 Private auto 33,294

OVER: DETAILS OF ANY OTHER WORK

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE:

The report of the Division of Livestock Disease Control for the fiscal year, July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963, inclusive, is herewith submitted.

No serious outbreaks of diseases of animals over which this Division has jurisdiction occurred within the Commonwealth during the year.

The law in regard to the quarantining of dogs was amended to reduce the quarantine period from fourteen days to ten days, effective May 11, 1963.

We are very appreciative of the cooperation and support given us by the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Following is information and statistics on the various activities of the Division.

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF DISEASES CONTROL

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963

TO THE CONTROLLER OF DISEASES:

The report of the Division of Diseases Control for the fiscal year, July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963, follows, in narrative fashion.

We continue surveillance of diseases of animals over which this Division has jurisdiction concerned mainly the Coccidioidomycosis during the year.

The law in regard to the reporting of dog bite has changed to permit the reporting period from twenty-four hours to one hour, effective May 21, 1963.

We are very appreciative of the cooperation and support given us by the animal control officers of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Following is information and statistics on the various activities of the division.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Chapter 319, Section 33, General Laws, Tercentenary Edition as amended by Chapter 272, Acts of 1934 and Chapter 417, Acts of 1946 and amendments thereto.

There were five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (5,826) tuberculin herd tests, one hundred forty-four thousand and ninety-nine (144,099) animal tests applied to which fifty-seven (57) head of cattle or 3/100 of 1% were declared reactors as compared with six thousand one hundred and ninety-two (6,192) tuberculin herd tests and one hundred fifty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one (151,831) animal tests applied the previous fiscal year to which seventy-four (74) head of cattle or 4/100 of 1% reacted.

Fifty-one (51) or 89% of the fifty-seven cattle declared to be reactors were reported as having "no gross lesions" of tuberculosis at time of slaughter.

Seven hundred and seventeen (717) herds containing seven thousand three hundred and twenty-six (7,326) head of cattle, included in the census report of June 30, 1962, were disposed of by the owners prior to the census for the period ending June 30, 1963.

Three hundred and seventy-one (371) herds to which testing has not previously been conducted and containing one thousand nine hundred and seventy (1,970) head of cattle are included in the census report of the period ending June 30, 1963.

Tuberculin tests are conducted by State and Federal accredited veterinarians under a State and Federal Cooperative Plan for the establishment of tuberculosis-free herds and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Following is a summary of tuberculin tests as made by veterinarians for the twelve month period of this report.

	HERDS	HEAD	REACTORS
Veterinarians paid by the State on a salary basis	821	22,332	10
Veterinarians paid by the Federal Government on a salary basis	105	3,881	39
Veterinarians employed by the State and Federal Governments as Program Agents	4,874	116,280	8
Veterinarians authorized by request of and paid by the owners	26	1,606	
	5,826	144,099	57

During the fiscal year, owners were reimbursed for six (6) purebred cows amounting to $1,059.23 and fifty-one (51) grade cattle amounting to $6,040.40, or a total of $7,099.63.

BRUCELLOSIS

The Brucellosis program has been carried on in accordance with Chapter 129, General Laws as amended by Chapter 527, Acts of 1956.

During the fiscal year owners were reimbursed for forty-eight (48) purebred cattle amounting to $2,375.29, and one hundred thirty-eight (138) grade cattle amounting to $3,347.07, or a total of $5,722.36.

Following is a tabulation of the results of laboratory examination of the blood samples from cattle under this program, also from goats, horses and swine:

APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriations program has been carried on in accordance with chapter 165, Laws of Michigan 1957, as amended by Chapter 327, Acts of 1959.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, $[illegible] for institutions (but reserved until 1961) amounting to $2,375,29, and the unexpended balance $[illegible] grant-in-aid monies amounting to $2,347,07, or a total of $5,722,36.

Following is a tabulation of the expenditure of appropriations of the Ionia regular from April 1 under this program, also from grant, bureau and admin:

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BRUCELLOSIS

	Negatives	Reactors	Suspicious	Others**	Totals
Cattle	43,132	248	1,255	373	45,008
Goats	501		2		503
Swine	694	170		1	865
Horses	3		1		4
TOTALS	44,330	418	1,258	374	46,380

**Containers broken, insufficient amount of serum, hemolyzed, or "CV" (Calfhood vaccinated and under thirty months of age).

Certified Herds: Cattle

Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	351
Cattle in certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	11,315

Validated Herds: Swine

Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	6
Swine in Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	113

MILK RING TESTS

Negative	Suspicious	Totals
5615	67	5682

Table 1 (cont.)

Table 1 -- Cities

Residents

	Hispanics	Blacks	Asians	Others**	Total
Cattle	[illegible]	144	3,[illegible]	378	4[illegible],[illegible]
Goats	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Sheep	724	70		1	2[illegible]5
Horses	3		1		4
TOTAL	[illegible],160	412	1,[illegible]	378	4[illegible],[illegible]

**Constituents broken, insufficient account of sexual, homosexual, or "SV" (physical predominant and other living remains of age).

Controlled Data: Cities

Controlled Prosecutorial-Type Data [illegible]

Cases in controlled prosecutorial-type data [illegible]

Validation Data: Cities

Validation Prosecutorial-Type Data 8

Cases in Validation Prosecutorial-Type Data [illegible]

Jim Crow Laws

Specifics	Instances	Totals
Rule	[illegible]	[illegible]

CALFHOOD VACCINATION
(by months)

	SALARIED STATE AGENTS		FEDERAL AGENTS		PROGRAM AGENTS		PRIVATE AGENTS		TOTALS	
	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Herds	Head
July 1962	32	79	4	19	268	890	13	66	317	1,054
August	56	142	5	13	329	1,106	33	130	423	1,391
September	25	77	7	29	288	903	8	31	328	1,040
October	39	90	17	36	226	654	16	95	298	875
November	74	166	5	9	443	1,393	13	60	535	1,628
December	69	290	6	20	390	1,221	17	62	482	1,593
January 1963	98	293	10	31	516	1,511	12	48	636	1,883
February	54	198	5	18	442	1,447	13	53	514	1,716
March	66	232	5	23	411	1,339	14	89	496	1,683
April	88	283	3	25	461	1,467	19	80	571	1,855
May	87	277	20	48	310	1,152	9	43	426	1,520
June	42	148	2	4	260	945	14	54	318	1,151
TOTALS	730	2,275	89	275	4,344	14,028	181	811	5,344	17,389

CALFHOOD VACCINATION
(by months)

	STATE LABORS		SELECTED LABORS		FEDERAL AGENTS		PRIVATE AGENTS		TOTALS	
	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Herds	Head
July 1965	[illegible]	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	268	13	66	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	3[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,32[illegible]
September	[illegible]	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,3[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
December	[illegible]	290	[illegible]	6	20	1,221	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
January 1966	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	31	1,311	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,003
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,15[illegible]
Totals	73[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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GOATS

This Division arranges at certain times for the tuberculin testing and blood testing of goats provided the owner signs an agreement to the effect that any goats declared as reactors to either test would be immediately disposed of for slaughter with no compensation allowed by the Commonwealth.

Under this agreement fifteen were tuberculin tested and nineteen blood tested. No reactors were found to either test.

[illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible]

This division [illegible] of [illegible] time for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] provided the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] agreement to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] either [illegible] would be [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] with no [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible].

Under this agreement, fifteen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] together. No [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to either [illegible].

INTERSTATE RECEIPTS OF CATTLE

One thousand fifty (1,050) permits were issued covering fourteen thousand four hundred eighteen (14,418) head of dairy cattle.

Arkansas	13	New York	3,767
Canada	1,861	New Jersey	8
Connecticut	1,518	Ohio	6
Indiana	20	Pennsylvania	71
Iowa	66	Rhode Island	386
Illinois	6	South Carolina	151
Maine	2,474	Vermont	1,954
Maryland	163	Virginia	7
New Hampshire	1,549	Wisconsin	398

Total 14,418

INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE

One thousand fifty (1,050) permits were issued covering Interstate shipment four hundred eighteen (418) head of dairy cattle.

Arkansas	13	New York	3,767
Canada	1,661	New Jersey	6
Connecticut	1,513	Ohio	6
Indiana	20	Pennsylvania	71
Iowa	6b	Rhode Island	306
Illinois	6	South Carolina	151
Maine	4,174	Vermont	1,954
Maryland	163	Virginia	7
New Hampshire	1,549	Wisconsin	398

Total 11,418

EXPORTS

Interstate certificates of health were issued on four thousand four hundred and eighty-even (4,487) head of cattle; one hundred and eighteen (118) goats; twenty-one (21) lambs; fourteen (14) swine exported to other States and Countries as follows:

DESTINATION	HEAD	DESTINATION	HEAD
Africa	1	New Hampshire	418
Alabama	2	New Jersey	9
Arizona	1	New York	839
Arkansas	1	North Carolina	17
Canada	5	North Dakota	1
Colorado	1	Ohio	5
Connecticut	503	Oklahoma	14
Dominican Republic	1	Pennsylvania	22
Florida	19	Rhode Island	1891
Idaho	1	South Carolina	2
Illinois	1	South Dakota	1
Iowa	6	Tennessee	41
Kansas	59	Texas	4
Maine	39	Utah	1
Maryland	19	Vermont	531
Mississippi	1	Virginia	13
Nebraska	4	Wisconsin	14

64 goats shipped to Africa
5 swine shipped to Canada
27 goats shipped to Dominican Republic
13 goats shipped to Ecuador
14 goats shipped to Maine
9 swine shipped to New York
21 lambs shipped to New Hampshire

EXHIBIT D

Inspection certificates of health were issued in 1,000 thousand 7 one hundred and eighty-seven (4,187) head of cattle; one hundred and eleven (111) goats; eighty-one (81) sheep; fourteen (14) swine; accredited to three States and Countries as follows:

DESTINATION	HEAD	DESTINATION	HEAD
Arizona	1	New Hampshire	410
Alabama	2	New Jersey	9
Arizona	1	New York	939
Arkansas	1	North Carolina	17
Canada	5	North Dakota	1
Colorado	1	Ohio	5
Connecticut	502	Oklahoma	14
Dominican Republic	1	Pennsylvania	24
Florida	19	Rhode Island	1491
Idaho	1	South Carolina	1
Illinois	1	South Dakota	1
Iowa	6	Tennessee	40
Kansas	39	Texas	6
Maine	39	Utah	1
Maryland	19	Vermont	514
Mississippi	1	Virginia	13
Missouri	4	Washington	14

64 goats shipped to Africa
2 swine shipped to Canada
27 goats shipped to Dominican Republic
13 goats shipped to Ecuador
14 goats shipped to Maine
7 swine shipped to New York
21 lambs shipped to New Hampshire

QUARANTINE STATION AT BRIGHTON

DISEASED CATTLE RECEIVED AND RELEASED FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER:

	T.B. Reactors	From Quar. Herds	Brucellosis Reactors	Bruc. Suspects	Bruc. Quar Herds
Massachusetts	41	344	121	42	182
Maine					
New Hampshire			27	2	
New York				10	
Rhode Island			2		
Vermont			42	23	
	41	344	192	77	182

There were fifty-five (55) cattle tested for Tuberculosis and sixty-two (62) tested for Brucellosis. Of all cattle tested there were two (2) Brucellosis reactors.

All trucks carrying tuberculosis or brucellosis reactors were cleaned and disinfected before leaving the yards.

Total number of livestock received at the Brighton stockyards was as follows:

Cattle	26,841	Hogs	21,256
Calves	48,788	Sheep	3,926

QUARANTINE STATION AT SHREWSBURY

DISPOSITION CATTLE RECEIVED AND DELIVERED FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER:

	U.S. Reactors	Prod. Quar. Tests	Brucellosis Reactors	Rem. Stations	Prod. Quar. Tests
Massachusetts	41	344	121	42	142
Maine					
New Hampshire			27	2	
New York				10	
Rhode Island			2		
Vermont			2	23	
	41	344	152	77	182

There were fifty-five (55) cattle tested for Tuberculosis and eighty-two (82) tested for Brucellosis. Of all cattle tested there were two (2) Brucellosis reactors.

All stocks carrying tuberculosis or brucellosis reactors were cleaned and disinfected before leaving the yards.

Total number of livestock received at the quarantine stockyards was as follows:

Cattle	46,841	Hogs	21,250
Calves	48,788	Sheep	3,950

LICENSED DEALERS IN BOVINE ANIMALS

During the fiscal year there were one hundred and eighty-four (184) licenses issued to dealers in dairy and beef cattle, and two hundred forty-eight (248) plates were sent out for use on the trucks operated by these dealers.

A total of eleven thousand one hundred fifty-four (11,154) dairy cattle and seven hundred and fourteen (714) beef cattle were reported by licensed dealers as purchased and sold.

At the two specifically approved Auction Markets (Michelson's and Northampton) approximately twenty-five thousand (25,000) head of cattle were sold for beef.

PERMITS TO FEED COOKED GARBAGE TO SWINE

Vesicular Exanthema Program, Chapter 655, Acts of 1953

There were three hundred thirty-four (334) permits issued to feed garbage to swine.

RABIES

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations (Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1938) Sections 6 and 7 "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Order No. 34, Section 3 of the Division of Livestock Disease Control regulations reads: "All dogs known to have bitten persons shall be quarantined for a period of ten (10) days for observation, at the end of which period if no symptoms of rabies have developed said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

This order was changed from fourteen (14) days to ten (10) days, effective May 1963.

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting of dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

The following tabulation includes injuries reported inflicted by dogs and other animals:

LICENSED DEALERS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS

During the fiscal year there were one hundred and eighty-four (184) licenses issued to dealers in dairy and beef cattle, and two hundred forty-eight (248) plates were sent out for use on the routes operated by these dealers.

A total of eleven thousand one hundred fifty-four (11,154) dairy cattle and bull calves, heifers and fourteen (714) beef cattle were reported by licensed dealers as purchased and sold.

In the two specialty approved markets Marcella (Holmes) and Morrisopton) approximately twenty-five thousand (25,000) head of cattle were sold for beef.

PROMPTS TO DOG OWNERS PARAGRAPH TO DATE

Veterinary Supervisor Program, chapter 655, Acts of 1953

There were three hundred thirty-four (334) permits issued to feed garbage to swine.

DOGS

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations (Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1953; Sections 6 and 7 "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Order No. 34, Section 3 of the Division of Livestock Disease Control regulations reads: "All dogs coming to more cities or towns shall be quarantined for a period of ten (10) days for observation, at the end of which period if no symptoms of rabies have developed said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

This order was changed from fourteen (14) days to ten (10) days, effective May 1953.

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting of dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

The following tabulation includes injuries reported inflicted by dogs and other animals:

RABIES

	Showing Symptoms			Contacts			Bite Cases					Total
	Positive	Negative	Questionable	Released Contacts	Killed or died No symptoms	Killed or died Positive	Released Quarantined Animals	Killed No examination	Killed Negative	Pending		
Brot.Forward												
1962							950					
July							986	2	41			
August							1732	7	38			
September							1530	14	56			
October							1270	1	38			
November							1058	4	23			
December							750	1	19			
1963												
January							678	6	24			
February							479	2	26			
March							720	4	35			
April							1354	4	38			
May							2011	5	30			
June							1772	4	41			
Forwarded:										936		
Total							15290	54	409	936		16,689

TABLES

	Showing symptoms			Contacts			Site Cases					Total
	Positive	Negative	Questionable	Interned contacts	Other or Other Suspects	Filled or Other Positive	Examined and Negative	No examination filed	Active Kitin	Bungal		
Brot. Forward 1962							450					
July							935	2	41			
August							1732	7	38			
September							1530	44	30			
October							1470	1	36			
November							1459	4	23			
December							750	1	24			
1963												
January							672	5	25			
February							479	2	20			
March							720	4	35			
April							1354	4	39			
May							2011	5	30			
June							1472	4	41			
Forwarded:										935		
Total							15290	34	409	935		16,589

RABIES

	Showing Symptoms			Contacts			Bite Cases			Total	
	Positive	NEGATIVE	Questionable	Released Contacts	Killed or died No symptoms	Killed or died Positive	Released Quarantined Animals	Killed No examination	Killed Negative	Pending	
							ANIMALS INVOLVED				
Dogs							15043	54	159	928	
Bats									32		
Bear							1				
Burro							1				
Cats							136		54	6	
Chipmunk							1		25		
Coatimundi							1				
Donkeys							7				
Fox									10		
Guinea Pigs							5		1		
Hamsters							6		21	1	
Heron Bird									1		
Hog							1				
Horses							7				
Kittens									3		
Lamb							1				
Mare							1				
Mice							3		11		
Mole									1		
Monkeys							29				
Muskrats									4		
Opossum									1		
Ponies							3				
Rabbits							30		13		
Raccoon							3		4		
Rats							3		12		
Skunks									4		
Squirrels							6		50		
Weasels									2		
White Mouse										1	
Woodchuck									1		
Wolves							2				
TOTAL							15,290	54	409	936	16,689

Species	Airplane	Helicopter	Helicopter Contents	Bullet or Shot Wounds	Bullet or Shot Wounds	Collision with Vehicle	Collision with Aircraft	Electrocution Transmission Lines	Electrocution Other Wires	Poisoning	Total
	Injured										
BIRDS DAMAGED											
Doves								1,013	34	1,9	924
Ducks										32	
Geese											
Quail								130		54	6
Chukar										19	
Partridge											
Pheasant											
Grouse										14	
Turkey										1	
Guinea Fowl										21	1
Hungarian Partridge										7	
Pigeon											
Rodents											
Squirrels										3	
Rabbits											
Hares										14	
Mice										1	
Rats											
Moles								20			
Muskrats											
Opossums										44	
Weasels								3			
Skunks											
Raccoon								10		13	
Bats											
Porcupine										12	
Bobcats											
Coyotes								6		34	
Weasels										2	
White Mouse											1
Woodchuck											
Wolves								2			
TOTAL								5,290	34	600	39

Fifteen thousand five hundred seven (15,507) persons were bitten by dogs and other animals which were quarantined and released. Five hundred ninety-six (596) persons were bitten by stray animals. The brains of four hundred nine (409) animals were sent to the Wassermann Laboratory for examination. Of that number three hundred eighty-two (382) were reported to have bitten four hundred ten (410) persons.

The heads of 159 dogs, 32 bats, 54 cats, 25 chipmunks, 10 foxes, 1 guinea pig, 21 hamsters, 1 heron bird, 3 kittens, 11 mice, 1 mole, 4 muskrats, 1 opossum, 13 rabbits, 4 raccoon, 12 rats, 4 skunks, 50 squirrels, 2 weasels, 1 woodchuck were sent to the Wassermann Laboratory for examination.

Laboratory examination on 2 bats was reported as positive.

Laboratory examination on 2 bats was reported as questionable.

Laboratory examination on 1 dog, 1 bat, 1 chipmunk, 1 hamster, 2 rats was reported as unsatisfactory.

One laboratory examination of a bat was negative for rabies but unconfirmed by animal inoculation. One fox bit a dog.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

CONTAGIOUS ECTHYMA: Twelve (12) sheep involved - affected.

HOG CHOLERA: One thousand eight hundred thirty-two (1,832) head of swine exposed and one hundred fifteen (115) died.

LEPTOSPIROSIS: Two (2) dogs reported. Two (2) died.

HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA PNEUMONIA: Twenty-six (26) cattle involved. eleven (11) affected - eleven (11) died.

EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS: One (1) horse - Laboratory report negative.

MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA: One (1) cow affected and one (1) slaughtered.

MESOTHELIOMA: One (1) cow affected and one (1) slaughtered.

SWINE NECROTIC ENTERITIS: One hundred thirty-five (135) exposed
One hundred five (105) died

PSITTACOSIS: Thirty-nine (39) parakeets exposed

SWINE PNEUMONIA: Two premises of one thousand eighty-five (1,085) head of swine exposed and about half that number showed sickness. Two hundred forty (240) died.

RINGWORM: In cattle three (3) heifers and one (1) bull showed symptoms in two different premises. In dogs, four (4) showed symptoms in one kennel. In cats, twelve (12) showed symptoms in one kennel. All animals were treated and later released from quarantine.

SWINE INFLUENZA (FLU): Eighty (80) head of swine were affected in one piggery. No deaths occured.

SHEEP SCRAPIES: Two premises involving forty-eight (48) head were found to be exposed.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE, SHEEP AND GOATS

In accordance with Section 10, Chapter 129 of the General Laws the annual inspection of neat cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats and of the premises where kept was completed.

Reports received from the cities and towns showed that inspection indicated the following information:

	NEAT			SWINE			
COUNTY	HERDS	CATTLE	HORSES	HERDS	HEAD	SHEEP	GOATS
Barnstable	16	300	242	5	96	131	39
Berkshire	562	18,385	1,047	45	863	806	159
Bristol	484	14,222	1,142	111	11,868	1,069	197
Dukes	33	343	128	5	9	1,250	15
Essex	265	7,876	1,376	55	8,010	776	162
Franklin	664	19,355	851	69	1,179	847	71
Hampden	355	8,095	774	53	2,271	698	124
Hampshire	559	16,123	786	68	2,851	1,654	95
Middlesex	385	10,438	1,807	95	18,626	863	129
Nantucket	5	74	28	0	0	28	0
Norfolk	169	4,150	1,048	34	2,023	865	82
Plymouth	288	8,319	1,118	51	10,143	1,432	116
Suffolk	2	81	1	1	403	0	0
Worcester	1,175	34,682	2,024	135	17,738	1,495	437
Totals	4,962	142,443	12,372	727	76,080	11,914	1,626

Of the total number of cattle inspected ninety-two thousand eight hundred sixty-three (92,863) were listed as dairy cows, six hundred ninety-two (692) were listed as purebred bulls, and sixteen thousand two hundred fifty-three (16,253) as purebred cows.

Regional meetings of Inspectors of Materials were held in the month of December in Boston, Springfield, Worcester (Highlands) Springfield, Southbridge and Worcester.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Edward M. Dwyer
Director

ANNUAL REPORT

(July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963)

The Division of Markets of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture is assigned the administration of several laws, as well as providing a great variety of services which keep the personnel fully occupied at all times of the year. Many of our personnel are qualified for several kinds of inspection, thus making for both economy and efficiency. These services include all fruit and vegetable inspection at shipping points, blueberry inspection for purity, wholesale price reporting in three city markets, editing Special Apple Market Report, retail price reporting of Greater Boston area, clearing all press releases issued by the Department, as well as administration of the apple and potato branding laws, controlled atmosphere apple storage law and regulations, seed law, and "Native" branding law. Last, but a very important function of this Division is the release of all publicity through radio, television, press releases and meetings, including luncheons and tours for timely promotion to aid the better movement of locally-grown fruits, vegetables and flowers. This last is administered by the Director.

Detailing our many services, let us start with our fruit and vegetable shipping point inspection service. This service is carried out by our state inspectors holding qualified Federal license certificates and provides, upon request, Federal-State certificate as to grade and condition on any fruits and vegetables shipped. These certificates are available on a fee basis to all parties financially interested and are allowed as prima facie evidence in all courts. This inspection is required on all export,

government purchase, and marketing order agreements. This particular service was greatly increased during this fiscal year by the unforseen agreement between the U.S.D.A. and the cranberry industry, whereby a marketing agreement was set up allowing 12 percent of the cranberry crop to be withheld from the fresh market. To qualify this, 12 percent was required to be inspected and certified by our inspectors as equal to U.S. #1 processing grade or better. In addition, approximately 150 cars of cranberries were loaded in Massachusetts for school lunch purchase by U.S.D.A.; also, the export of cranberries increased. Cranberry inspection alone extended from early September well into January, with 3 inspectors on full time plus overtime many nights, also week ends, and another inspector part-time. All other shipping point inspection, including apples and potatoes, nearly equalled the previous year. Consequently a deficit budget was necessarily submitted in December to cover this unforseen additional inspection. This being held and not approved until the first week in June, the cancellation of all inspection by our temporary inspectors for the whole month of May and well into June was required due to no funds. In addition, many expense vouchers contracted before May and during May were held up for lack of funds. In conclusion, with so much shipping point inspection which is self-supporting, and with a pre-determined budget to operate within, the other inspection duties entrusted to us, such as branding of apples and potatoes up to the retail counter and seed inspection had to be seriously curtailed.

All CA apple storages were registered, assigned a number, and air constituents of each room were checked in conjunction with daily records kept by operator. These checks were made at least once a

month for the required 90 days from when oxygen content was reduced to 5 percent. At the end of this 90-day period, the apples in qualifying rooms were certified as CA fruit. This service not only helps us to keep check as to certification of CA fruit, but aids the operator in knowing that his records are correct. The demand for these CA McIntosh apples in California and England is increasing and all shipments must be certified.

The customary blueberry inspection for purity was carried out in July and August at our small laboratory set up in the West Granville Fire Station. This service requested by the growers has proved very beneficial, particularly for blueberries frozen for processors.

January saw the start of seed inspection with a drive on sampling of both package flower and vegetable seed shipped into the state; also, flower and vegetable seed shipped direct to florists and market gardeners. Seeds particularly sampled were those flower and vegetable seed to be field tested for trueness to type. Approximately 100 vegetable samples and 350 flower samples were drawn before May for these field tests.

Sampling of the state seed purchase for institutions and divisions was included again with the official sampling.

As the spring progressed into the peak seed selling season, a spot inspection of stores well distributed throughout the state was made. On these visits seed labeling was checked and a well rounded cross-section of all types of seeds representing all wholesalers selling in the state were sampled. At the same time all seed found not to have been tested within a nine month period was removed from sale by "Stop Sale" order until retest could be made, thus

protecting the public from these questionable germinating seeds.

In all, about 1,000 samples were collected and submitted to the Massachusetts Seed Laboratory for official testing.

We have been notified as of June 10, 1963 that Seaboard Seed Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was fined $1,500.00 plus $23.72 costs in settlement of Federal complaint which included one shipment of incorrectly labeled seed into Massachusetts and additional shipments into other states. Our inspection service turned over this violation and furnished all shipping information required by the U.S.D.A. for this prosecution. This cooperation with the U.S.D.A. in enforcing the Federal Seed Act proves an excellent deterrent to the shipping of falsely labeled seed into Massachusetts.

Lacking any flower seed labeling requirements in the Federal Seed Act, much consultation and correspondence with wholesalers shipping flower seed direct to florists and market gardeners has occurred. We now feel that wholesalers know what labeling is required and are hoping this educational work will bear dividends on the 1964 shipments.

Regarding our price reporting services, the Boston wholesale produce market is our largest and most important. Here we have a reporter who is in the Faneuil Hall Market very early in the morning during the peak of wholesale market transactions collecting the day's receipts, prices, and market trends from nearby suppliers and commission houses, makes direct report from market by tape over telephone for radio and television transmission at 6:00 A.M., as well as calls to other radio stations in other New England states for quick dissemination. Back at the office about 8:00 A.M. this reporter completes his resume of the market by calling chain store headquarters to

windup the Boston market information, after which he exchanges information with the Federal market reporter on nearby receipts for information on competing shipped in out-of-state produce. This friendly cooperation makes for efficiency in reducing duplication between Federal and state services. After all statistics and market trends are collected, a daily Boston Wholesale Market Report is edited and mailed to a large subscription list in cooperation with the Boston Market Gardeners Association. This report also includes each week a summary of the previous week's produce receipts and comparison with corresponding week of previous year. Also, during the peak marketing season for local produce during August and September, mid-week F.O.B. Massachusetts farm prices together with crops notes is featured on the Boston Wholesale Produce Market Report each Thursday. At this time of year an increased amount of nearby produce is sold wholesale at farms to roadside stands and for shipment to chain stores outside of state.

A permanent wholesale market reporter is maintained also in both Worcester and Springfield. These men do similar work but, because of no Federal reporter in these smaller markets, our reporters collect and quote both the wholesale prices of nearby produce plus those of shipped in. These reports are frequently called for by shippers or transporting rail lines to be used as basis for claims in damage suits. The dissemination of both these reports is principally through local radio and small mailing list.

Raymond Iles, market investigator editing the Springfield Wholesale Produce Market Report since 1926, retired as of September 30, 1962. Earl Goodrich, who had substituted in this work during vacation and sick leave of Raymond Iles, is now carrying on this assignment on a temporary basis until a Civil Service list is established as result of an examination.

This Division edits the Special Apple Market Report, giving the complete apple marketing picture for all New England and New York, as well as Massachusetts. The report is issued for the entire apple marketing season, from August into June to the close of the marketing of CA fruit. Included in this report are the following features: wholesale prices at Faneuil Hall Market, mid-week F.O.B. prices at Massachusetts country shipping points, including F.A.S. export prices, Massachusetts and New York storage holdings by varieties, both Standard and CA twice monthly, showing out-of-storage movement with comparisons, first of the month detailed storage holdings for all other New England states and U.S. totals by states. In addition, as space permits, wholesale prices at other city markets, shipping point prices and trends, and all notices pertinent to the apple industry are included. Because of the predominance of McIntosh raised in New England, particular stress is placed on McIntosh holdings, out-of-storage movement, and wholesale prices to aid in the favorable movement of the crop. This special report is mailed to a subscription list, even to subscribers on the West Coast, and it has been called the best and most complete apple report issued in the east. For many it acts as a guide to the better marketing of the apple crop.

Joseph Carpe, who edited this report until May, was transferred back to the Division of Poultry through his personal request. At that time George Porter, a Stockbridge School graduate with major in pomology, was appointed on a temporary basis pending a Civil Service list resulting from examination.

A retail market report of prices covering fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, and dairy products collected from a cross-section of markets in Greater Boston, with comments and emphasis being placed on nearby fruit and produce and best buys, is issued each Wednesday.

This is mailed without charge to a large list requesting this service. In addition, this investigator is responsible for furnishing a guest of the Department on Channel 5 TV each Friday 1:00-1:30 PM. This TV spot is furnished without charge to the Department as a public service and is used to promote all phases of agriculture. This assignment has been carried out for this entire year by a secretary in the Commissioner's office on a temporary basis until a list is established as result of an examination.

At the request of the Massachusetts potato growers, one of our market investigators based in the Connecticut Valley gathered and furnished to certain papers of the Connecticut Valley for printing F.O.B. prices being received by growers each week.

All press releases from the entire Department are cleared and issued by one of our secretaries; also, a monthly crop estimate on apples, potatoes, onions, and cranberries, received by teletype from Washington through the Boston office is mailed to a list requesting this service.

The legislature included advertising of vegetables and fruits under the Native Branding Law. This overcomes a weakness in the law. The law now reads--"No person shall sell or offer to sell or pack for sale or distribution in the Commonwealth vegetables or fruit in a container bearing the label or designation "Native" nor cause vegetables or fruit to be advertised as "Native" unless the name of the state in which such vegetables or fruit were grown appears immediately after the word "Native." Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

In April a new position, Assistant Director, Division of Markets, was created and appointment of Nathaniel Tilden, well-known former market gardener and legislator, was made to fill this position.

Personnel of this Division attended the following meetings:-- New York & New England Marketing Officials summer meeting at Rochester, New York; National Marketing Officials annual meeting at Miami, Florida; Association of Seed Control Officials of the Northeastern States at Atlantic City, New Jersey; Atlantic States Division, National Association of Marketing Officials at Washington, D.C.; New York and New England Marketing Officials summer meeting held in Boston, refresher course for New England apple inspectors held at Concord, Massachusetts, workshop for market reporters held in Washington, D.C. These meetings are very valuable in keeping our personnel abreast of the times.

In conclusion we wish to emphasize the increasing importance of our shipping point inspection which has become so valuable to the agriculture of Massachusetts. When you consider the phenominal increase of fees received by the General Fund for cranberry inspection and realize that this is unforseeable when the budget is set up, it is very clear why a deficit budget was necessary. Considering the fact that inspection fees were raised slightly as of July 1, 1962 so as to make this shipping point inspection self-supporting, we should have an ample budget approved each year to adequately take care of this unforseeable inspection without curtailing and crippling other inspection services, as was the case this spring. Furthermore, the pay and travel expenses of the inspectors who carry out this work faithfully should not be held up for lack of funds, as was the case this spring. The following figures clearly point up the importance of this inspection service.

These are billings for fruit and vegetable inspection for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963 and comparison with the corresponding previous year:

Fruit & Vegetable Inspection Billings

	Season 1961-62		Season 1962-63
Apples.	$4,626.71		$4,447.46
Blueberries (140 Certif.) .	463.12	(195 Certif.)	682.60
Cranberries	2,460.31		12,989.52
Onions.	-		10.00
Potatoes.	4,850.55		5,149.87
Tomatoes.	11.25		-
TOTAL BILLINGS.	$12,411.94		$23,279.45
Reimbursement from Federal Government for Inspection	80.20		140.35
GRAND TOTAL	$12,492.14		$23,419.80

ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963

DIVISION OF PLANT PEST CONTROL AND FAIRS

FAIRS AND EXHIBITS SECTION

The drought that threatened Massachusetts, especially in the Berkshires, the early part of August, caused only one fair to cancel. During the latter part of the month there was better growing weather, and hall exhibits were not affected by the weather. There were many cloudy and rainy days in August, but September weather, after Labor Day, was mostly fair and warm.

158 fairs held during the fiscal year and had an attendance of 1,815,337. Fairs were grouped as follows: seventeen major, thirty community, twenty-six youth, seventeen livestock, sixty-eight grange. Eighty-five fairs were inspected. Agricultural exhibits at these fairs amounted to 92,372, and boys and girls displayed 37,595 of these.

Eight fairs held pari-mutuel racing and contributed $397,799.59 to the Agricultural Purposes Fund, which provides money for agricultural prizes at fairs and shows, State buildings exhibits, repairs to buildings, etc. $50,000 is set aside from the Fund each year for scholarships for students of agriculture and others at the University of Massachusetts.

$211,850.00 was allotted in the budget for the 1962-63 fiscal year. Fairs received $149,345.33, involving the processing of 8,503 checks. Fairs contributed $185,476.46 of their own funds, making a total of $334,821.79 awarded to exhibitors of agricultural products, for the year. An amount of $221,350.00 was requested for the 1963-63 budget.

The following awards were made: 345 State award ribbons for outstanding agricultural exhibits, thirty-one special rosettes, nine plaques, fifty-two silver medals, sixty-six 4-H pens, six Paul Revere bowls, 3,000 4-H pins, one 4-H calf blanket, fifteen soil and water conservation certificates. Front yard garden contest ribbons were awarded to seven fairs. Awards were made at agricultural fairs and shows, flower shows,

vocational agricultural, F.F.A. and 4-H agricultural contests, etc. Silver medals in recognition of 4-H achievement were awarded to the outstanding 4-H boy and girl in the State: David Deveno of Hampden County and Patricia Vasel of Plymouth County. A third medal was given to the winner of the annual Vocational Agricultural Public Speaking Contest held at the University of Massachusetts. The 4-H Camp at Amherst was partially financed by an allotment from the Division.

$50.00 was contributed toward the Governor's green pasture award. $463.60 in honorariums was paid by the Division to speakers at agricultural meetings, as follows: Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association annual meeting held in January, $438.60; Massachusetts Poultry Association annual meeting held in March, $25.00. The Division also bought scales for weighing animals, which were delivered to the University of Massachusetts.

Brockton Fair was held this year July 8-14, and the State building on the grounds was open all seven days. The central feature of the front section of the building honored the U. S. Department of Agriculture Centennial and was developed in red, white and blue, with a picture of Lincoln, under whose Presidency the Department of Agriculture was founded. Exhibits of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture were the Division of Plant Pest Control, showing propagation of plants, and the Division of Markets, showing various types of lawn grasses. Other exhibits included the Christmas tree industry, poultry cooking, beekeepers, U. S. Department of Agriculture, salt water fish, vegetables, canning, and the University of Massachusetts. There was also a display by Packard Nursery of flowers and shrubs, a Sandwich glass exhibition, and an exhibit of ducklings. Massachusetts products were sold.

At the Massachusetts State Building at Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, held September 15-23, there was displayed at the entrance and front foyer a garden and four exhibits of various types of flowers.

Agricultural exhibits were represented by the Hampden County Fruit Growers Association, American Dairy Association, Massachusetts Council of Milk Goat Breeders Associations, Ocean Spray's cranberry museum, Massachusetts Poultry Association, and Massachusetts Federation of Beekeepers. The University of Massachusetts had three exhibits: a vegetable display, an old-fashion kitchen by the College of Agriculture, and a Centennial exhibit. The 4-H booth this year was for the purpose of preparing and cooking home state products. Crafts were represented by silk screening, pottery and weaving. State Departments exhibiting were the Department of Correction and the Massachusetts State Police. The Mt. Tom Ski Area depicted winter sports in Massachusetts. Other exhibits included Dinosaur Land and the Clarke School for the Deaf.

The Director and division personnel attended the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association annual meeting held in Northampton on January 7 and 8. The Director spoke at the afternoon session on suggestions regarding legislative committee and the contact work to be done by the Executive Committee to prepare information to show the importance of agriculture. This should include agricultural statistics and the many people involved in fairs. He quoted the following information regarding the report on fairs from July 1 to December 30, 1962: 144 fairs were held, with an attendance of 1,662,713. Agricultural exhibits amounted to 89,435, 41% of which were youth exhibits. The State awarded $139,270.10, involving the processing of 8,049 checks, and fairs themselves awarded $114,356.78. 293 ribbons were awarded, seven plaques, two Paul Revere bowls, thirty-six medals, and seventy-three 4-H pens. He announced the publication of "Where Soil Is, Men Grow" by Martin Hunt, copies of which were distributed at the meeting. Lists of 1963 fairs were also distributed. A workshop for secretaries and managers of fairs was held by Misses Corbett and Griffin, to instruct personnel in making efficient returns. An enlarged chart of a sample premium return blank

was made up for the workshop. Other information concerned proper and timely submission of premium lists for approval, final premium lists, etc. The workshop, we believe, will eliminate delay and confusion caused by inefficiency on the part of some fairs.

On April 24 the Eastern Massachusetts Fairs Association held its eleventh meeting at the Bristol County Agricultural School in Segreganset. The Director reported on fairs in the nine eastern counties in which 101 fairs were held (including Worcester County). On May 6 the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts Fairs Association was held at the Hampden County Improvement League Building, West Springfield, and the Director reported on the fifty-one fairs held in the four western counties.

Other meetings held throughout the year included the Avenue of States Association at Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, the Boston Common Dairy Festival Committee, the Massachusetts 4-H Foundation, and the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association. The Director also met with many fair secretaries and managers regarding their fairs, premium money and premium lists, with fair exhibitors, and with the two fair consultants regarding exhibits in the State buildings.

During the spring much time was consumed getting information ready for the Governor's office, Attorney General's office, the Racing Investigation Committee and the Internal Revenue regarding investigation of racing at fairs. This included information on Nantucket Fair, Franklin Fair and Berkshire County Fair; also financial statements from 1959 through 1962 of fairs having pari-mutuel racing; the 1961-62 annual report of the Division was requested; information was prepared for a hearing on February 20 at which the Director was asked to testify. Lists of treasurers of fairs, corrected lists of 1963-63 fairs, and much other additional information was requested. Information was also prepared on the Berkshire County Fair for a May 31 hearing by the State Racing Commission. Meetings were held with various organizations and persons regarding

the investigations.

Repairs were made at the State Building at Brockton, which included a new tower, pointing up and waterproofing the building, etc. Bids were prepared by the State Building Commission. Tile flooring was installed at the State building, Eastern States Exposition, in August.

More than 600 fairs lists were sent out, many out-of-State. Fairs letters were sent to fair officials and others connected with fair business. Calendars were sent to leaders of agricultural organizations and officers of commodity groups. Both publications were sent to newspapers, and radio and TV stations.

A colored movie of the activities of the Department was completed and has been shown to various groups.

Requests were received for allotments of State agricultural prize money from 168 fairs to be held during the 1963-64 year, as follows: seventeen major, thirty-two community, twenty-five youth, twenty livestock, seventy-four grange.

Annual Report July 1, 1962 to June 31, 1963

Plant Pest Control Section

Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture

P. C. Kuzmiski, Assistant Director of
Plant Pest Control

FOREWORD

The Plant Pest Control program in the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture is designed to prevent the introduction and possible spread of damaging insects and plant disease organisms within the Commonwealth.

Under the program the following activities are undertaken: (1) the inspection of garden centers, greenhouses and nurseries and the certification of plant material as to apparent freedom from plant pests and diseases; (2) the issuance of nursery agents' licenses permitting sales in Massachusetts of nursery stock from certified nurseries in the United States; (3) the inspection and certification of plant shipments consigned to other states and foreign countries; (4) the inspection of plant material from other states; (5) the promulgation and enforcement of plant quarantines; (6) collaboration with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in connection with the enforcement of federal plant quarantines; (7) field surveys to determine the extent or status of plant pest infestations; (8) the abatement of public nuisances represented by the actual presence of menacing plant pests; (9) public relations activities.

These various phases of this program are governed by state law in Sections 16-31A inclusive, Chapter 128 G.L. Mass. Tercentenary Edition as amended.

Personnel

The division of Plant Pest Control is directed by an Asst. Director, aided by a Supervising Nursery Inspector, and one permanent Plant Pest Suppressor. During the period of July 1 to September 15, 6 to 8ntemporary Plant Pest Suppressors are hired in order to inspect the 600 establishments in this state. In most cases those hired are Entomology students at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, Mass. Not only does this help us accomplish our duty of inspection,

but it affords these students valuable training in their chosen field.

Project Activities

Nursery Inspection and Certification

The inspection of Greenhouses, garden centers, and nurseries proceeded at its normal pace and although the nursery inspection crew finished up on the 15th, the actual finishing date was the 25th of September.

A total of 458 establishments had been inspected and issued growers certificates by the 25th of September and a breakdown of these nurseries is as follows:

Type of Plant Stock	No. of Establishments	App. Acreage
General (Deciduous Evergreen, Perennial)	370	2,356
Berry (Blueberry Raspberry, Strawberry)	26	83.5
Dahlia & Gladiolus	13	51 3/4
Greenhouse	49	- - -
Total	458	2,491 1/4

An additional 22 nurseries were inspected and certified during the period from September 25th to the end of the fiscal year.

It is interesting to note the wealth of information that is gathered and put on the inspection report cards that come into the office. These reports contain not only the name and address of the nursery and its owner, but such information as the nature of the inspection, conditions found, type of certificate to be issued, kinds of nursery stock grown and the acreage. Under conditions found are listed the kinds and amounts of insects and diseases found.

A detailed report is as follows:

Insects Found in Massachusetts Nurseries 1962

INSECT (common name)	No. of Nurseries Infested	Host Plants
Willow Leaf Beetle	15	Willow
Leaf Miners	2	Holly
Japanese Beetle	90	Willow,Locust,Maple,Roses Birch,Holly,Dahlia,Peach, Linden, Azalea
Leaf Hoppers	1	Maple
Leaf Galls	1	Maple
Scales	6	Lilac,Yew,Andromedia,Birch, Ash
Oyster Shell Scale	23	Lilac,Willow
Gypsy Moth	2	Pine
Red Spider	17	Arborvitae, Rhododendron, Andromedia
2-Spotted Spider Mits	1	Rhododrendron
Rhododrendron Lacewing	31	Rhododrendron, Andromedia
Birch Leaf Miner	7	Birch
WhitePine Weavil	5	White Pine
Aphids	41	Fl.Crabs,Pear,Roses,Willow
Spruce Gall Aphid	4	Spruce
Rose Chafer	2	Apple
Leaf Miners	3	Delphinium, Holly
Thrips	1	Gladiolus
Tree-Hoppers	1	Maple
Spruce Tip Borer	3	Spruce
Oak Leaf Miner	1	Oak
Tent Caterpillar	1	Lilac

Diseases Found In Massachusetts Nurseries 1962

Disease	Host	No. of Nurseries Infested
Mildew	Lilac	2
Wilts	Maple	1
Sooty Mold	Apple	1
Leaf Spot	Mt. Laurel, Maple Azalea, Rhododrendron, Dogwood	3
Apple Blight	Apple	4
Fireblight-Malus	Apple	4
Septoria	Maple	2
Black Knot	Plum	1

Greenhouse Insects and Diseases 1962

Spider Mites	Ivy	1
Mealy Bug	Ivy	1
Aphids	Ivy, Mums, Difenbachia	5
Red Spider	Pointsetta	2
White Fly	Geraniums	2
Leaf Minors	Holly-potted	1
Cottony Scale	Orchids	1

Insects and Diseases Found In Massachusetts Berry Nurseries 1962

Japanese Beetles	Blueberry	3
Mummy Berry	Blueberry	1
Leaf Spot	Strawberry Raspberry	4

From the above report you will note that very few of the 500 nurseries were infested with any one insect.

Japanese beetle, Willow Leaf Beetle, Oyster Shell Scale, and Rhododendron Lacewing continue to lead the list of the most prevalent pests. These insects build up rapidly from material surrounding the nurseries and even though in most cases a spray program is in effect, these pests manage to get a foothold before the next application of a spray or dust.

We are again pleased to report that no new insects or diseases were found in Massachusetts nurseries although trapping was done for the European Chafer which will be discussed later in this report.

Issuance of Agents Licenses

In accordance with the law, the division issued 217 licenses to persons or firms other than growers engaged in the sale of nursery stock in Massachusetts.

On the application are listed not only the firm and owners name but the sources of their supply of nursery material. This provides us with a means of checking to be sure that all of the plant material sold in this state has been inspected and certified.

It should be noted that an increased effort was made this year to bring the many chain and department stores under the heading of having an agents license.

Due in part to the influx of one-stop shopping, many of the stores have begun to carry a line of plant material. With the possible exception of a few, almost all of the chain stores in Massachusetts now have an agents license.

Certification of Nursery Stock Consigned to Foreign Countries

The assistant director is the officer recognized by other states and foreign countries for the inspection and certification of plant material and seeds. Each shipment of plants or seeds consigned to a foreign country is inspected and issued a Phytosanitary certificate which states the name of the consignor, description of packages, means of transportation, quantity and botanical name of stock, and certification as to substantial freedom from plant pests, including any special additional certification relating to freedom from exposure to specified pests during the growing season.

The following table gives a breakdown of the shipments made to foreign countries during this fiscal year:

Country	Carnation Cuttings	Orchids	Seeds	Nursery Stock	Bulbs	Miscellaneous
Mexico	2	2	4			
Russia			1			
Columbia			2			
Canada		2		2	5	9
Netherlands			1	1		
Germany		5	3	4	1	
Korea				1	1	
Bermuda				1		2
South Africa		4	1	1		1
West Indies						1
Italy		1	2	2		1
England				7	1	
Ireland					2	
Japan				1	1	1
Paraguay				2		
France		1		8		
Sweden		7		1	1	
Guatamala					1	
Holland			1	2		
Argentina				1		
Greece				2		
Switzerland			1	2		
Denmark		2		1		
Australia				5		
Belgium				1		
India				1		
New Zealand		2		1		
Lebanon				1		
Iran				1		
Turkey				1		
Puerto Rico		1				
British Honduras				1		
Totals		27	7	54	7	12	13

As is indicated by the previous chart a great deal of shipping is done to foreign countries. A comparison with the chart of the previous year will show that the amount of shipping has increased over 100%. This is a sure indication that the nurserymen and greenhouse growers of this state are producing a quality product that is in demand throughout the world.

Along with the foreign shipments, plants were sent to the following states: strawberry plants to Arizona, orchids to Michigan, and holly plants to California and Arizona.

Inspection of Incoming Shipments of Nursery Stock

There is provision in the Plant Pest Law (Sec.20) that requires transportation companies to notify the division when they receive stock consigned to points in Massachusetts. In most cases the material is free from insects and diseases and carries a valid copy of the growers permit which has been reproduced on the shipping tag.

Collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture

The Division works closely with representatives of the Plant Pest Control Division and the Plant Quarantine Division of the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of federal plant quarantines.

Under the Post-Entry Provisions of the Federal Plant Quarantine No. 37, persons are allowed to import certain plants under a special permit, provided they agree in writing to grow the plants in detention for two growing seasons. This is for the purpose of detecting any disease or plant pest latent at the time of importing the stock. The stock is checked twice a year, spring and fall, as as time permits.

The following is a detailed report of the material growing in Massachusetts under quarantine durin g the period from July 1, 1962 to June 31, 1963:

Amount	Name of Plant Material	Origin
126	Rose Plants	England,Scotland,Germany
57	Euonymus Sp.	England, Canada
1	Hibiscus syriacus	England
18	Daphne Sp.	Yugoslavia, England
220	Jasminum Sp.	England, Scotland
36	Anthurium	Holland
260	Aesculus Sp.	Holland
100	Ligustrum Sp.	Holland
8	Humulus Roots	Finland
21	Dianthus Cuttings	Canada
27	Rosa Plants	France, West Germany
35	Datura Sp. Cuttings	Columbia
2	Cydonia	France
14	Sorbus Sp.	England, Holland
4	Hydrangea Sp.	England
2	Pyronia Sp.	Canada
2	Juniperus chinensis	Canada
6	Ribes grossularia	West Germany
150	Acer platanoides	Holland, Belgium
6	Rubus	Canada
2	Juglans mandshuria	Finland
14	Cytisus Sp.	Scotland

1,111 pieces of stock imported

As can be seen from the previous report a considerable amount of plant material of various kinds are imported from a number of different countries.

This material is used to breed and develop new varieties of plants which will be more hardy and resistant for our N. E. area.

A close watch of the imported material will prevent any new pest or disease from becoming established and possibly injure or ruin the existing material growing in this area of the country.

Under Federal Plant Quarantine No. 63 (White Pine Blister Rust) the division issued approximately 80 Currant and Gooseberry permits for the importation of these plants consigned to cities and towns in non-restricted areas in Massachusetts. Permits were refused in approximately 30 instances because the stock was consigned to control are townships in which the planting of these plants is prohibited by regulation.

Surveys

Starting in December the permanent personnel of this division spend a large part of the time visually scouting woodlands and areas surrounding nurseries for the possible presence of the Gypsy-Moth and Brown-Tail egg clusters. This is an excellent time to scout for the egg masses as the trees are devoid of their leaves, thus making visual scouting easy.

In May of this year a survey was instituted in all of the strawberry nurseries in this state. This is the time of year when Red Stele, a disease of strawberry plants shows up in the roots and leaves.

A close inspection of the strawberry nurseries gave us an accurate and clear picture as to whether or not this disease exists in this state.

As of this month, 15 growers are engaged in the business of growing and selling strawberry plants. It is our intention to give the strawberry plant producers three inspections during the current year.

Commissioner McNamara and others from this division had the occasion during the month of June to visit an area in Connecticut to observe the flight of an insect called the European Chafer.

This insect is of major economic importance in states where it has become established. The results of observing the flights and habits of this insect prompted the Commissioner to issue a directive through Mr. Kuzmiski to the Massachusetts Nurserymen, alerting and advising them of this potential hazard to our agricultural industry.

Trapping for the European Chafer was started on the 10th of June 1963. Both chemical bait and black-light traps were used. Traps were located at various sites on the toll road, airports, and highways, large industrial area parking lots, nurseries, golf courses, and cemeteries.

Traps were visited each day and moved to other selected sites as conditions warranted. Hundreds of various insect catches were made and identified. No European Chafers were caught as of this month. The trapping program was done with the cooperation of the Plant Pest Control Division, United States Dept. of Agriculture.

Public Relations Activities

The division receives many requests throughout the year for identification and control of insects and plant disease organisms, and identification of plant specimens and their cultural requirements.

The following is a summary of the activities in this phase of work: number of inquiries by telephone 310; in person 38; by letter 1,434.

Inquiries Related to Plant Pest Control

Flies	Termites	Oak Twig Pruner
Weed Killers	Spray Charts	Bees
Cankerworms	Ants	Wood Insects
Japanese Beetles	Use of DDT	Misquito Control
Use of Insecticides	Hornets	Crickets
Azalea Blight	Wasps	Fleas
Midges	Carpet Beetles	Crown Gall on Plants
Clover Mites	Mice	Eradication of Squirrels

Rat Control
Willow Tree Insects
Sow Bugs
Starlings

Planting of Currants
Pink Bollworm
Chickmunks in a Lawn
Grape Disease
Cedar-Apple Fungus
Birch-Lear Minor
Stored-Grain Pests

Inquiries not Related to Plant Pest Control

Woodchucks
Lawn Care
Poison Ivy Control
Earthworms
Eradication of Squirrels
Soil Conservation
Stump Control
Plant Grafting
List of Mink Farms
Blueberry Culture
Snakes
Soil Testing
Soil Maps

Propagation of Perennials
Use of Organic Fertilizers
Reforestation
Tree Planting
Protecting Evergreens
Problems on Peaches
Rose Culture
Use of Perennials
Chemicals for Fireplace color
Christmas Tree Regulations
Establishing a Nursery
Maple Tree Farms
Information on Hydroponics

Specimens Identified

Winged Ants
Cockroaches
Saw-Tooth Grain Beetle
Spruce-Tree Gall
Ash Leaf Rust
Elm Leaf Beetle
Birch Leaf Miner
Larder Beetle

Japanese Bamboo
Apple Scab
Powder-Post Beetles
Aphids
Carpet Beetles
Homotera

Plant Material

Cornus canadensis leaf
Japanese Bamboo
Bittersweet
Mulberry leaves

Publications Distributed

During the fiscal year numerous leaflets published by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Univ. of Mass., were distributed by the
by the division in response to inquiries requesting such information. A summary shows that 155 leaflets were sent out along with approximately 150 copies of our official list of Mass. Certified Nurserymen to individuals and concerns upon request.

Meetings and Conferences Attended

Sept. 5-9, 1962	Mr. Shepard spent four days at the display the Department had at the Shoppers' World in Framingham.
Oct. 1962	Helped with filming of Massachusetts nurseries for Department film
Dec. 11, 1962	New England Carnation Growers New Varieties Day in Tewksbury
Jan. 11, 1963	Mass. Nurserymens' Meeting in Framingham
	Mass. Wildflower Society (Talk by Rachel Carson)
February 1963	New England Nurserymens' Meeting at the Hotel Kenmore in Boston
	Tree Wardons' & Foresters' Conference at Horticultural Hall, Boston
Mar. 18-22, 1963	Tree Wardons, Arborists, and Utilities Conference, Student Union, Univ. of Mass. Amherst, Mass.
20-22	Eastern Plant Board Princeton, N. J.
April 1963	Staged anniversary exhibit for Essex Agri. School at the school in Hawthorne, Mass.

June 29 to July 6, 1963

Brockton fair exhibit staged and manned by personnel from this division

As was mentioned earlier three exhibits were designed and staged by this division during the fiscal year. The first of these was held Sept. 5th to the 9th at the Shoppers World, Framingham. The exhibit was a miniature version of the one at Brockton fair the previous year.

A cluster of evergreens made a fine background for a rock-formed pool and waterfall. A table nearby had on it a number of leaflets and we gave demonstrations on propagating and care of evergreens.

The second exhibit was at the Essex Agri.Inst., Hawthorne on the occasion of the schools 50th anniversary. This exhibit was a patio with an evergreen background. Steps in the center lead up to an urn filled to overflowing with annuals.

June 29th to July 6th were the dates this year for the Brockton fair, and this year the division of Plant Pest Control was pleased to erect a display in the state building which the Department maintains at the fair.

The theme this year was general gardening procedures and the proper way to apply insecticides.

A formal garden and patio made up the background. Incorporated into it was a fountain, a statue, and a bench upon which one could rest with ease. The front of the exhibit had a picket fence and a demonstration table on which were displayed the different sprays and the latest aids to gardening.

All in all, it was considered a very successful endeavor and time well spent.

On June 4, 1962 the legislature passed "An act Establishing a Pesticide Board in the Dept. of Public Health and Regulating the Application of Pesticides Within the Commonwealth." While there are many sections to this act basically, "The Board may adopt and may amend such rules and regulations relating to the application and use of pesticides as it may determine necessary to protect the public health and to protect the public interests in the soils, waters, forests, wetlands, wildlife, agriculture and other natural resources of the Commonwealth. Before adopting or amending such rules and regulations, the board shall consult scientific experts and individuals representing manufacturers, applicators, users, and the general public affected by such use."

The board itself consists of the Commissioner of Public Health who shall be the chairman, the Commissioner of Natural Resources, the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Public Works, the Chairman of the State Reclamation Board or their designees, and the Director of the Division of Fisheries and Game.

Annual Report - July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963
Division of Poultry and Poultry Products
P. C. Boucher, Director

General

This report does not include any of the detailed activities of the Division of Poultry and Poultry Products, in view of the fact that all of these details are contained in the monthly reports. Rather, the report will cover general areas of activity where special efforts are being made, as well as routine matters of the Division.

Education

The staff members have participated in educational programs throughout the State. Members of the staff have served as instructors at Egg Quality Schools, Youth Judging events for Poultry and Eggs at many of our Fairs throughout the State for both 4-H shows and F.F.A. (Future Farmers of America) exhibits and demonstrations. They have also attened various county and local meetings for the purpose of disseminating information about our work, whenever and wherever possible.

Promotion

Events which promoted poultry and eggs included exhibits at Eastern States Exposition, the MAPPCO Exposition in Harrisburg, Penn., the Topsfield Fair and the Brockton Fair. Consumer exhibits were also held in retail outlets, as well as in the Home Savings Bank, Tremont Street Boston, which attracted much attention.

Radio and T.V.

Several radio and T.V. presentations were made during the year. In some instances appearances were made by staff members. In others, arrangements were made where local poultry and/or egg leaders of industry appeared. P. E. N. B. (Poultry and Egg National Board)

The Director was again Chairman of "March is Egg Month". A

Agriculture and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture was executed with precision. This years activities were considered to be the best on record. Consumer information was disseminated through mass media, including newspapers, trade papers, radio and T. V.

Regulatory

The inspection of eggs for quality and size at retail, wholesale and farm roadside stands continued. The summary is as follows:

Total Inspections	Non-Violations	Violations Fresh	Violations Sizing	Hearing	Court Cases
3734	3402	225	127	20	0

National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans Participation

Breeding Stages

Massachusetts-U. S. N.O.P.	7 Flocks
Massachusetts-U. S. Performance Tested	7 Flocks
Massachusetts-U. S. Certified	7 Flocks
Massachusetts-U. S. Approved	31 Flocks

Disease Phase

Massachusetts-U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean	78 Flocks

Turkey Breeding Phase

Massachusetts-U. S. Approved	2 Flocks

Turkey Disease Phase

Massachusetts-U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean	10 Flocks

Game Bird Flocks

Massachusetts-U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Pheasants and Miscellaneous	39 Flocks

Exhibition Foul

Massachusetts-U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean	23 Flocks
Massachusetts-U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed	15 Flocks

Cooperation with Other Agencies

The Division has cooperated with many allied agencies during the period of the report. Those organizations with which frequent contacts have been made include - Massachusetts N.O.P. Breeders Association; The Massachusetts Poultry Association; Poultry and Egg National Board; the Massachusetts Turkey Breeders Association; the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, and Massachusetts and County Extension Service; as well as the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture
41 Tremont Street
Boston

APIARY INSPECTION

ANNUAL REPORT - Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1963

Milo R. Bacon

Chief Apiary Inspector

Another good year for bees in most sections of Massachusetts, altho the surplus honey reports were variable. Inspections were made of all the colonies in Barnstable, Worcester, Franklin, Hampshire and Berkshire counties. About 50% of Hampden, Bristol, Plymouth, Middlesex, Norfolk and Essex counties were inspected. Diseased colonies of bees decreased in number, probably due to the better nectar supplies and the efficient inspection work of the previous year. Beekeepers have shown a marked improvement in attitude towards the disease control program. Intensive instruction by the six county beekeepers associations in their monthly meetings is of great help to the state work.

The exhibits at Brockton, Topsfield, Weymouth, Foxboro fairs were assisted by the Chief Apiary Inspector. The special exhibit at Eastern States Exposition September 1962 was planned and supervised by this department, assisted by a committee from the Hampden County Beekeepers' Association and the Massachusetts State Federation of Beekeepers. The second year of the competitive honey show at Eastern States Exposition was held and increased in numbers participating. Extracting honey in a glass enclosed cage was the highlight of the exhibit.

The 9th Annual Meeting of the Eastern Apiculture Society was held this year in Canada, at Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Again, the Gadget Show was supervised and one device for feeding bees in a way that helps clean up disease, made up by our Deputy Inspector Raymond Crow, won the sweepstakes trophy. Several beekeepers won ribbons in the competitive honey show.

Improved techniques in the use of anti-biotics has helped the disease control program. Many hives which contracted European foulbrood were successfully treated with Terramycin and returned to a clean health status on our records. The number of colonies used in pollination service has increased. More than 2500 colonies were trucked to southern Maine for

for blueberry pollination and then returned to Massachusetts for serving the late-water cranberry bogs. This has made somewhat of a problem in the increased European foulbrood incidence, but these apiary owners are the most efficient users of anti-biotics. The clean up program corrected this damage so that the numbers of colonies found by special inspection in the Fall found no serious build up of this disease.

Hornet problems were cared for in the usual way. Hundreds of calls were received and instructions given for using Chlordane 50% to control them.

Special problems in the keeping of bees in close residential areas were handled by the Chief Apiary Inspector. Fall River, Quincy, Randolph and Ipswich were visited and suggestions made for alleviating this difficulty so that bees could be kept. Instruction and advice was sought by Boards of Health, City Attorney and other officials, and our full cooperation was given. A policy of limiting the number of colonies in such areas was set up, keeping the number at three. The beekeepers were urged to move their other bees to some nearby rural area.

MRB:MEC

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture - Apiary Inspection
Annual Statistical Report
Season 1962

County	No. Visits	No. Colonies Examined	No. Col. AFB	No. Col. EFB	treat-ed	No. col. de-stroyed
BARNSTABLE	111	350	14	17	20	11
BERKSHIRE	151	337	4	0	0	4
BRISTOL	64	297	8	2	0	10
ESSEX	64	201	4	0	0	4
FRANKLIN	182	403	2	0	0	2
HAMPDEN	204	681	8	0	0	8
HAMPSHIRE	136	571	11	0	3	9
MIDDLESEX	162	1,439	49	18	48	19
NORFOLK	84	248	0	0	0	0
PLYMOUTH	166	992	15	38	37	16
WORCESTER	209	702	26	0	21	5
	1,533	6,221	141	75	129	88

AFB Average percent	Estimated colonies of bees in entire State
1959....1.39	1959....7,800
1960....2.2	1960....7,786
1961....2.1	1961....7,944
1962....2.2	1962....8,201

The upward trend in numbers of colonies kept in Massachusetts reflects largely the efforts of our six County Associations to help beginners and educate all beekeepers in better methods and disease control. The commercial apiaries have increased their colonies, too, because of an increased demand for bees for hire to pollinate fruits. Vermont and Maine continue to call for more bees. The cost of transportation and labor problems are the limiting factors.

Diseased colonies remain about the same as last year in proportion. The percentage of AFB was 2.2 compared to 2.1 in 1961. Many towns in Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable Counties were inspected for the first time in five years, because a full time inspector was available. The commercial apiaries checked out cleaner than ever before.

Terramycin and Sulfathiazole continue to be used by the large apiarists, while burning and disinfecting has proven to be best for the small beekeeper.

MRB:MEC
300

January 10, 1963

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS AND POULTRY DEALERS

James H. Collins, Senior Bonding Investigator

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963

MILK DEALERS

One hundred and ninety two dealers were bonded and licensed in the fiscal year. Decline in the number of dealers has continued during the year but, the decline is slower than in prior years. Collateral on file was returned to thirteen dealers:

Five became intermediate dealers, buying their product processed.

Three became producer dealers, selling the all milk produced on their own farm.

Five sold their business.

The shrinkage in the number of dealers is partly accounted for by:

1. The complicity of the Federal Rules and Regulations of the Federal Order.
2. The competition of "gallon jug" operators.
3. Merger of milk companies.
4. The higher cost of labor.

FORECLOSURES

A surety bond in the amount of $800. was foreclosed and distributed. This case involved a dealer in the western part of the State. A great deal of credit was extended the dealer without information being forwarded to this office. The farmers involved were paid in full by their association and the claims

(Continued)

MILK DEALERS

were assigned to the association by the fa[illegible]. The [illegible]ds received from the insurance company were distributed on a pro rata basis; 11.[illegible] of claim. Since the foreclosure of this bond a special legislation has been enacted which requires a dealer to report any purchases which exceed the bond on file in this office.

[illegible]ts in the amount of $6,000. [illegible] was foreclosed and distributed. Claims were received from farmers [illegible] of milk. These claims were filed and adjusted by this office. The total adjusted claim was $5,[illegible]. The farmers involved were paid one hundred cents on the dollar from the bond. The balance on deposit in the bond account was forwarded to the Federal Milk Market Administrator at the request of the dealer.

GENERAL STATEMENT

During the fiscal year the farms continued to become larger and fewer. This same trend appears among the milk distributors. Milk companies have merged or have been sold to larger companies. The family operated milk distributorship is rapidly becoming incorporated. The larger dealer appears to be making progress and, many have placed cash collateral with the office in place of a surety bond. The milk dealer still has difficulty in procuring a surety bond. During the year several dealers were assisted in obtaining a bond.

(Continued)

The following is a breakdown of the [illegible] by the different types and compared with June 30, 1962:

	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962
Bank Books	$234,899.00	$231,199.00
Surety Bonds	852,100.00	905,600.00
Bonds	278,000.00	277,400.00
Mortgages	54,018.00	54,018.00
Life Insurance Policies	10,326.00	13,326.00
Stocks	67,400.00	72,800.00
Miscellaneous	12,200.00	9,700.00
	$1,510,243.00	$1,364,043.00

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS AND POULTRY DEALERS

James H. Collins - Senior Bonding Investigator

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963

POULTRY DEALERS

Fifty-five dealers were bonded and licensed in the fiscal year. Licenses were issued for ninety-five trucks. These dealers filed surety bonds in the amount of $283,000.00.

The small huckster continues to have difficulty in making a living in the industry. Many are now operating on a part time basis. It has been noted that shipments of live poultry have been made to Canada. It is difficult to determine if this will continue.

During the fiscal year we had no foreclosures on a bond of a poultry dealer.

Annual Legislative Report
Calendar Year Commencing January 1, 1963
John J. McColgan, Attorney

The following laws affecting Agriculture were enacted during the 1963 session of the Legislature:

Many of them have no direct bearing on the department, but those dealing with water affect Agriculture as a whole and would be interesting to the Massachusetts farmer. The water situation is such and the population growth is such that many towns agree to cooperate in the supply of neighboring counties.

Chapter 88 authorizes the Town of Natick to supply inhabitants of the town of Weymouth with water. There were other similar bills enacted by the Legislature which we will come to later.

To protect our Fishing Industry which is closely connected with Agriculture, Chapter 94 was enacted. In the sale of fish imported from a foreign country, a sign marked "imported goods" must be displayed in a conspicuous place in letters at least the size of the figures indicating the price of goods to be sold.

Chapter 102 provided that the Director of Fisheries and Game be a member, ex-officio of the Pesticide Board.

Chapter 116 of the Acts of 1963 was enacted decreasing the size of the lettering to be used on containers for the sale of eggs retail. This was brought about so that the lettering would conform to that required "3/8 of an inch in height" in other States.

Chapter 129 required that the licensee under the so-called Bonding Law be required to furnish the Commissioner with further information as to his purchases when his business operations warrant it.

Chapter 158 further amended General Laws, Chapter 94, Section 99 (b) by adding to words or causing vegetables or fruit to be advertised as native.

Chapter 185 repealed a law enacted in 1885 and unchanged since that time, which made it a misdemeanor if the owner of a ram or a he-goat allowed them to roam at large.

Chapter 274 was an amendment to Chapter 94 of General Laws, Section 65 (g), and it authorizes the sale and manufacture of dietetic ice cream in the Commonwealth.

Chapter 290 was an Act continuing the contemporary tax imposed by the Commonwealth on amounts wagered at horse or dog racing meets.

Chapter 291 was an Act relative to the molesting, attacking, or killing of deer by dogs in certain counties in the Commonwealth.

Chapter 326 authorized the Commissioner of Public Health to approve the use of milk containers for food other than milk.

Chapter 323 authorized the County Commissioners of Essex County to appropriate money for insurance coverage for students of the Essex Agricultural and Technical Institute, who were injured while participating in athletic events.

Chapter 346 prohibits the placing of poison for the purpose of killing certain mammals and birds.

Chapter 393 authorized the Secretary of the Commonwealth to make transparencies of the paintings of the "Birds of Massachusetts".

Chapter 393 regulated the removal, filling and dredging of certain areas bordering on the coastal waters of the Commonwealth.

Chapter 435 was an act authorizing the Water Resources Commission to establish encroachment lines and flood plain zones in the drainage areas of the Sudbury and Concord Rivers.

Chapter 453 was an act further empowering the Department of Public Health to protect the Charles River from pollution.

Chapter 468, an act authorizing the Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine to issue a license to practice veterinary medicine in the Commonwealth to certain Veterinarians licensed in other states.

Chapter 487, an amendment to Chapter 94 of the General Laws, an act regulating the maintenance and operation of and the sale of foods and beverages through vending machines.

Chapter 512, an act authorizing the Water Resources Commission to construct reservoirs for flood control and other purposes in the watershed of Bradley Brook in the Towns of Blandford and Russell.

Chapter 527, an act establishing a poultry inspection section in the Department of Public Health.

Chapter 516, an act authorizing the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural and Technical Institute to borrow money for the construction of a science and classroom building at said Institute.

Chapter 563, an act authorizing the Water Resources Commission to construct reservoirs and other works for flood control and other purposes in the watershed of Broad Brook.

Chapter 565, an act for the same purpose in the watershed of the Clam River.

Chapter 579, revision of Chapter 129 of the General Laws to include Town Managers in the act relative to the appointment of Inspectors of Animals

Chapter 537, an act directing the Department of Public Health to treat the bed and banks of the Merrimack River within certain cities and towns for relief of the midge nuisance.

Chapter 603, an act authorizing the County Commissioners of Bristol County to borrow money to construct a new poultry plant at the Bristol County Agricultural School.

Chapter 641, an act directing the County Commissioners of Norfolk County to construct an additional building at the Norfolk County Agricultural School and authorizing the borrowing of money for said purpose.

Chapter 644, an act abolishing the State Soil Conservation Committee in the Department of Agriculture and establishing in the Department of Natural Resources a Division of Conservation services and a committee for conservation of soil, water and related resources.

Chapter 673, an act increasing the amount of money which the Commonwealth may borrow to meet the non-federal cost of the construction of the flood protection works in the Chicopee River.

Chapter 773, an act establishing a Consumers' Council.

Chapter 801, an act revising statutory salaries.

Chapter 803, an act increasing the amount of money which the Commonwealth may borrow to meet the non-federal cost of the three Rivers, Mass., local flood protection project.

Chapter 805, an act further regulating the licensing of racing meetings at State or County fairs. This section among other things defines the terms "State and County fairs".

Chapter 932, an act requiring certain corporations licensed to conduct horse or dog racing meetings in connection with State or County fairs to file annual financial reports with the State Secretary.

Chapter 835, an act prohibiting interlocking Directorates between fairs and commercial racing corporations. The legislation effecting fairs was brought about by hearings held earlier in the year to investigate the conduct of racing at State or County fairs. There was a lot of public opinion involved with this at that time, and the State and County fairs proved to be operating in a proper manner.

Among the Resolves were Chapter 20, which was a resolve extending the time within which the Water Resources Commission is required to complete its study and file its final report relative to the water resources of the Westfield River Valley.

Chapter 53, a resolve providing for an investigation and study by a special commission of the laws of the Commonwealth relative to water pollution.

Chapter 54, a resolve extending the time within which the Water Resources Commission is required to complete its study and file its final report relative to the water resources of the Ware, Quaboag and Quinebaug River Valleys.

Chapter 65, a resolve extending the time within which the Water Resources Commission is required to complete its investigation and study and file its final report relative to the Water Resources in the counties of Plymouth and Bristol and in certain towns in the County of Norfolk and increasing the scope thereof.

Chapter 87, a resolve providing for an investigation and study by the Water Resources Commission of the water resources of the Connecticut River Valley.

Chapter 96, a resolve providing for an investigation and study by a special commission relative to the establishment of a Mosquito Control Project within the County of Essex.

Chapter 110, a resolve further extending the time within which the Water Resources Commission shall file its final report relative to the water resources in the watershed of the Concord, Sudbury and Assabet River Valleys.

Chapter 113, a resolve authorizing the continuance of an investigation relative to the study of the elimination or control of submerged weeds in certain great ponds of the Commonwealth.

This resolve in Chapter 96 in regard to the Essex Mosquito Control Project was of great importance to the Reclamation Board. We have had many complaints either because of spraying or lack of spraying in Essex County, and it is the opinion of the Reclamation Board that a project in the county is the only solution.

John J. McColgan
Attorney

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT

1962 — 1963

The State Reclamation Board, as specified in Chapter 252 of the General Laws, serves in the State Department of Agriculture. It consists of three members originating as follows: one employee of the Department of Agriculture appointed by its Commissioner, one employee of the Department of Public Health, also appointed by its Commissioner, and a third member designated by the heads of the above mentioned Departments - acting jointly, and approved by the Governor and Council.

Although the Reclamation Board superseded the old State Drainage Board in 1923, time and progress has altered its activities to the extent that its current responsibilities now center, primarily, around mosquito control. At the moment, the Board has jurisdiction over five County Mosquito Control Projects and two rather extensive area Projects. Four of the County Projects - namely, the Barnstable, Norfolk, Plymouth and Bristol Projects are located in the eastern portion of the State. In this area, the slow flowing meandering rivers and smaller streams possess bordering flood plains, or swamps, which inundate after nearly every substantial rainfall, thus creating areas of standing water in which fresh water mosquito forms may be produced. In addition, these Projects must contend with the salt marsh mosquito species which constitute the major mosquito nuisance in Massachusetts. The fifth County Project, located in Berkshire County was initiated, principally, to protect the numerous

summer recreational camps and other outdoor gatherings, such as the Berkshire Music Festival. Before the advent of County Projects, groups of adjacent communities banded together voluntarily, to alleviate the common mosquito nuisance. Two such area groups have persisted to the present - namely, the East Middlesex Project consisting of fourteen contiguous cities and towns centered about the City of Waltham, and the South Shore Project which includes ten seacoast cities and towns located along the south shore of Massachusetts Bay.

In addition, there exists five maintenance Projects, established to preserve the salt marsh mosquito control ditches, installed by authority provided in Chapter 112 of the Acts of 1931. These salt marsh ditches represent the first concerted effort by the Commonwealth to control its major mosquito nuisance. In later years, the State received some financial assistance from the Federal Government, until, eventually, all salt marsh areas had been ditched for mosquito control at a total expense of approximately $1,200,000. Under the original act, seacoast cities and towns, benefiting from the above mentioned activity, are assessed annually by the State Reclamation Board for maintenance of these salt marsh mosquito control ditches.

As water recreational areas developed, a demand was created for control of the lesser nuisance pests, particularly the salt marsh greenhead fly, the brackish water midge species, and the aquatic weed nuisances. In 1946, the Legislature enacted a Resolve authorizing an investigation of the greenhead fly

nuisance, including the formulation of relief measures. This endeavor resulted, eventually, in the establishment of five individual town greenhead fly control projects on the South Shore, and two greenhead fly control districts: the first district comprising all seacoast cities and towns between Cape Ann and the New Hampshire State line, and the second including all fifteen towns in Barnstable County on Cape Cod.

The midge nuisance is widespread and continues to plague the Board, although two extreme infestations have been thoroughly studied and control measures formulated. In 1950, an outbreak along the Merrimack River, particularly in the vicinity of Merrimacport, was investigated and the treatment, applied in the late spring of 1951, proved successful. As an extension of this operation the Legislature, by the enactment of Chapter 587 of the Acts of 1963, authorized a continuation of this midge investigation along the Merrimack River, from Haverhill to the River's mouth at Newburyport. In 1955, the Legislature enacted Chapter 423 of that year, authorizing similar midge control at Musquashiat Pond in North Scituate. After appurtenances were installed, and the system tested for effectiveness, the operation was turned over to the Scituate Board of Health. The two above mentioned instances represent the breakthrough on midge control. However, there continues to exist certain midge infestations which, presently, defy our maximum efforts.

Aquatic weed control, another rather recently initiated pest control activity, authorized by Chapter 557 of the Acts of

1955 as amended by Chapter 327 of 1956, has been conducted at Straits Pond over the past several seasons. The towns of Hull and Cohasset, in which Straits Pond is located, finance the operation although the actual treatment is supervised by the Reclamation Board. The ultimate goal, in this instance, is the development of a single weed control application which will serve to snuff out both the vegetative and seed stage, thus eliminating repeated treatments over several consecutive seasons. It appears that progress is being made in this direction, and when the answer is within our grasp, this phase of nuisance pest control may be economically extended to numerous similar weed nuisance areas.

Over the past years, a considerable amount of readjustment, in the control operations, conducted by Projects under the jurisdiction of the Board, has occurred. The reorganization of the Projects' activities followed the enactment of Chapter 521 of the Acts of 1962 which created a State Pesticide Board. This regulatory agency was initiated to investigate pesticide uses, and to formulate rules and regulations to eliminate excessive applications of various poisonous materials by pest control operators. Action in this direction became necessary, when public concern crystallized in regard to the potential dangers involved as the result of wholesale distribution of pesticides through use of aeroplanes.

As a preliminary to the drafting of rules and regulations, affecting pesticide use, the Pesticide Board has scheduled a

public hearing at which time arborists, nurserymen, commercial aeroplane sprayers, town tree wardens, mosquito project superintendents, State officials, and the general public will be heard. Also, the Pesticide Board contemplates examination requirements for individuals licensed to apply pesticides. In order to properly prepare such individuals, cram courses are to be made available. These courses are to be sponsored by the University of Massachusetts, the State Department of Public Health, and the State Pesticide Board, and the same supervised by the Scientist Director, Training Section, Communicable Disease Center of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Future use of pesticides is inevitable. Since the public still insists upon reasonable control of nuisance pests, our Projects are faced with a revamping of their entire control programs, with a drastic reduction in the use of those poisonous materials which seem to have any potential effect upon public health. Consideration must be given, also, to certain criticisms, promoted by the conservationists, who contend that various wildlife forms are being depleted by certain noxious materials utilized in the past as insecticides.

Respectfully submitted,

Bertram I. Gerry

Bertram I. Gerry
Executive Secretary
State Reclamation Board

BIG:MOF

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 128 of the General Laws, I am filing herewith the report of the Department of Agriculture for the period from July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966.

Respectfully submitted,

Commissioner of Agriculture

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Board of Agriculture	County	Term Expires
John Pena, Falmouth	Barnstable	July, 1966
Howard H. Murphy, Walpole	Norfolk	July, 1967
Donald Crooks, North Brookfield	Worcester	July, 1968
John Prentice, Plymouth	Plymouth	July, 1969
Stephen Tavilla, Lexington	Middlesex	July, 1970
Antone L. Rose, Taunton	Bristol	July, 1971
Earle P. Parsons, Hadley	Hampshire	July, 1972

Commissioner of Agriculture — Charles H. McNamara, Stoughton

Ass't Comm'r of Agriculture — Myron A. Maiewski, Whately

Divisions	Directors
Dairying & Animal Husbandry	J. Peter Griffin, Boston
Livestock Disease Control	Edward M. Dwyer, Weymouth
Markets (Director)	Nathaniel Tilden, Scituate
" (Ass't Director)	John J. Fitzgerald, Fall River
Plant Pest Control & Fairs (Director)	E. Gerry Mansfield, Peabody
Plant Pest Control (Ass't Director)	Peter C. Kuzmiski, Randolph
Poultry & Poultry Products	Charles F. Shelnut, Somerville

Staff Offices

Apiary Inspection	
Chief Apiary Inspector	Milo R. Bacon, Norwood
Bonding & Licensing of Milk Dealers & Poultry Dealers	
Senior Bonding Investigator	James T. Walsh, Boston
Senior Attorney	John J. McColgan

State Reclamation Board:
Edward Wright, Dedham - Chairman
John J. McColgan, Department of Agriculture
Harold D. Rose, Department of Public Health
Charles J. Cannon, Yarmouth, Executive Sec'y of the Board

FOREWORD

Charles J. Cannon was appointed Executive Secretary of the State Reclamation Board on July 1, 1965, succeeding Bertram I. Gerry who had retired. The appointment is a provisional one, pending the outcome of a Civil Service examination to fill the position on a permanent basis.

John J. Fitzgerald was appointed Assistant Director of the Division of Markets on July 25, 1965, succeeding Nathaniel Tilden who had been appointed to the position of Director of that Division in March, 1965.

Earle P. Parsons was appointed to the State Board of Agriculture on December 9, 1965, succeeding Frederick Jeserski of Agawam whose term had expired.

Through action of the 1965 General Court the Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs was divided into two Divisions - the Division of Plant Pest Control and the Division of Fairs. This legislation became effective December 1, 1965. The 1966 General Court implemented this legislation in the appropriation act for fiscal 1967 by abolishing the position of Director of Plant Pest Control and Fairs and creating two new positions - Director of Plant Pest Control and Director of Fairs.

The General Court further expanded the work of this Department by transferring to the Department of Agriculture from the Department of Natural Resources the duty of inspecting mink farms in the Commonwealth and creating in the appropriation act for fiscal 1967 the position of Investigator of Mink Farms.

The reports of Divisions and staff offices follow.

DIVISION OF DAIRYING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

J. Peter Griffin, Director

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

Additional farm inspections have been made in Connecticut and eastern New York in order to certify the supply of a new milk dealer in Massachusetts. The Borden - Mitchell Dairy of Stratford, Connecticut has been issued a pasterization plant permit by this Department as a result of the inspections made of its plant and producers. Other areas in which inspections have been made this fiscal year include Clinton County, New York, near the Canadian border and producers in Washington County, New York that supply a receiving station at Fort Edward, New York.

During the month of November 1965, some of our larger dealers were experiencing difficulty in obtaining supply. True, production was off about 3% in the milk shed but the report of the Federal Milk Market Administrator indicated that there was still enough milk in the shed but it was not properly distributed. This Division helped somewhat in finding approved sources for dealers.

Harold B. Allen, an employee of this Division for over 30 years and supervising inspector for the past 8 years, retired the summer of 1965. On December 1 a retirement dinner was given for him with 75 persons from the Department and the industry present. Harold was well known throughout the entire New England milk shed.

In January of 1966 we moved from our old quarters at 41 Tremont Street to the new State Office Building. In anticipation of this move, our data processing system has been revised. We now have the use of the

computer at the Registry of Motor Vehicles until such time as a computer is installed in the State Office Building. Our system has been somewhat streamlined and we expect we will get more information put into our hands than what we had under the old system.

The display in the dairy barn at Eastern States Exposition has been greatly improved this past year by the installation of a pipe line milking system and a bulk tank operation. We drew up a list of additional suggestions and gave them to the management so as to improve the display even more the following year.

The Milk Regulation Board approved the labeling of milk containers for one of the largest chain stores in New England. There has been a trend in Massachusetts for more stores to go into the private labeling of milk cartons.

Testing of the private water supplies of Massachusetts dairy farms has been continued in conjunction with the laboratories of the Department of Public Health.

In January of 1966 our Mastitis Control Program has picked up considerably. Additional technicians have been added to the laboratory force in Amherst.

The Massachusetts Milk Flavor Program continues to grow with additional dealers and producers on it. It is estimated that 66% of the Massachusetts producers are now on the flavor program.

The 1966 Boston Common June Dairy Festival went over well this year with the largest number of people attending in ten years. This Division worked with the American Dairy Association and the New England Dairy and Food Council in making this event a success.

DIVISION'S ANNUAL YEAR

DAIRY INSPECTORS' MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF 7/1/65 - 6/30/ 1966

FARMS

Farms inspected 12,3[illegible]0 Approved 9,827 Not approved 2,653

Farms reinspected 3,14[illegible] Approved 2,437 Not approved 711

Hearings requested 35 Farms suspended 104 Reinstated 33

Other visits: Farms 2,746 Dealers 2,003 Inspectors 479

Complaints Investigated 123 Days Other Work 276 Office 74 Meetings 141

PLANTS

Plants inspected 163 Approved 146 Not approved 17 Spot checked 25

TESTS OR CHECKS:

Temp. 2,301 Sediment 966 Bacteria 2,[illegible]96 Caustic 36 Alkaline 6[illegible]

Cans Milk Graded 5,7[illegible]6 Rejected 102 Milk Cans Checked 3,542 Condemned 225

Tank Trucks checked 658 Violations 95 Other trucks 290 Violations [illegible]1

R. R. Tank Cars checked 16 Violations 0

FLAVOR

No. Samples 42 Flavor Schools 22[illegible] Vo-Ag Training 5 Total days 27

PROTEIN

No. samples collected 9,11[illegible] Total days 31

MASTITIS

Herds sampled 474 Cows sampled 19,229 Samples Collected 77,0[illegible]1

U.S.D.A. GRADING

Days sampling milk powder 30 Butter and cheese 47[illegible]

ADMINISTRATION (DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

Hearings held 0 Meetings attended 32[illegible] Work with Insp. 34

Days at office 241 In field 129 Complaints 3

Schools 10

Inspector

Miles: State Car 353,330 Private auto 9,753

Total miles 363,0[illegible]3

OVER: DETAILS OF ANY OTHER WORK

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1965 - JUNE 30, 1966

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

To the Commissioner of Agriculture:

In accordance with Section 38, Chapter 129, General Laws Tercentenary Edition, Acts of 1932, I herewith submit the report of the Division of Livestock Disease Control for the fiscal year, July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966, inclusive.

The Division of Livestock Disease Control is charged with the responsibility of the enforcement of laws, rules and regulations which apply to the prevention, suppression, and extirpation of contagious diseases of domestic animals.

Under the law, authority is conferred on the Director and agents working under his direction to make inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine, and all other domestic animals, and the conditions under which they are kept, including poultry diseases as an added responsibility; to employ such scientific tests as are deemed advisable or necessary for the detection of contagious diseases of domestic animals; and to cause to be securely isolated or slaughtered such animals as are affected with a contagious disease, if in the opinion of the Director, the public welfare so requires.

During the past year we have been attempting to control Equine Infectious Anemia which is of very serious concern to the Horse Industry throughout the country.

On February 21, 1966 Massachusetts was declared by the Animal Health Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture the Eighth Brucellosis-Free state in the Nation, an achievement we have been striving to attain for a period of over twenty years. We also have three counties which have been declared Tuberculosis-Free Areas, an accomplishment we are very proud of. Our aim is to attain the same status for the balance of the counties in the Commonwealth.

We are working with the Poultry Division to eradicate Pullorum, Laryngotracheitis, Coryza, and other respiratory diseases in poultry.

Personnel from this Division are checking the health of all livestock exhibited at the Agricultural Fairs throughout the Commonwealth.

In keeping with the Accent on Economy Program by revising our Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Programs a savings of approximately $14,000.00 was accomplished.

Report of the Division of Livestock Disease Control

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

To the Commissioner of Agriculture:

In accordance with Section 15, Chapter 127, General Laws Tercentennial Edition, Vols of 1965, I herewith submit the report of the Division of Livestock Disease Control for the fiscal year, July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966, inclusive.

The Division of Livestock Disease Control is charged with the responsibility of the enforcement of laws, rules and regulations which apply to the prevention, suppression and eradication of communicable diseases of domestic animals.

Under the law, annually it becomes the director and agents working under the director to make inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine, and all other domestic animals and the conditions under which they are kept, including poultry diseases as to cause, prevalence, and to employ such scientific tests as are deemed advisable in connection with the detection of contagious diseases of domestic animals and to cause to be promptly quarantined or slaughtered such as is any affected with a contagious disease, if in the opinion of the director, the public welfare so requires.

During the past year we have been allocated by General Grant Infectious Brucella Abortus, of very serious concern to the dairy industry throughout the country.

On January 21, 1966 two cows were reactors to the normal Brucella Abortus of one in 3, consequent to calfhood and first specifically-free herd in the State, no reactors such as have been started in eighty-two - period of over twenty years. We also have three consecutive months herds tested free; specifically-free herd, so classified by the very great of. One also is, also, the same status for the balance of the herdsmen in the Commonwealth.

We are working with the poultry industry to eradicate pullorum, laryngotracheitis, mycosis, and other respiratory diseases in poultry.

Increased from this division the character the health of all livestock exhibited at the Commonwealth Fairs throughout the Commonwealth.

In keeping with the intent of General Laws to initiate our prerogatives and specifically provides a schedule of appropriations, $4,000.00 was expended thus.

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

The following actions were taken in conjunction with the recommendation of the Task Force: Made changes in forms used in regard to calfhood vaccination, rabies forms, and quarantine notices used by animal inspectors. We have also improved some of the practices used in our bookkeeping system. Further studies are being made to make use of Data Processing when it is made available in the New State Office Building.

Legislation was sponsored by this Division in the form of eleven Bills to update Chapter 129 of the General Laws, eliminating some sections and amending others. All of these Bills received favorable action by the Legislature and were signed by the Governor.

We are very appreciative of the continued cooperation given by the Animal Health Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Following is information and statistics in detail on the various activities of the Division.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward M. Dwyer

Edward M. Dwyer
Director

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Chapter 319, Section 33, General Laws, Tercentenary Edition as amended by Chapter 272, Acts of 1934 and Chapter 417, Acts of 1946 and amendments thereto

There were three thousand six hundred and fifty-nine (3,659) tuberculin herd tests, one hundred twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-five (112,635) animal tests applied to which eight (8) head of cattle were declared reactors as compared with four thousand eight hundred and forty-eight (4,848) tuberculin herd tests and one hundred twenty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-three (126,693) animal tests applied the previous fiscal year to which nineteen (19) head of cattle reacted.

Seven (7) of the eight head (8) of cattle declared to be reactors were reported as having "no gross lesions" of tuberculosis at time of slaughter.

Five hundred and thirty-eight (538) herds containing six thousand eight hundred and eighty-four (6,884) head of cattle, included in the census report of June 30, 1965, were disposed of by the owners prior to the census period ending June 30, 1966.

One hundred and eighty-seven (187) herds to which testing has not previously been conducted and containing one thousand three hundred and seventy-two (1,372) head of cattle are included in the census report of the period ending June 30, 1966.

Tuberculin tests are conducted by State and Federal accredited veterinarians under a State and Federal Cooperative Plan for the establishment of tuberculosis-free herds and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Following is a summary of tuberculin tests as made by veterinarians for the twelve-month period of this report.

	HERDS	HEAD	REACTORS
Veterinarians paid by the State on a salary basis	728	22,386	5
Veterinarians paid by the Federal Government on a salary basis	122	4,257	
Veterinarians employed by the State as Program Agents	2,792	84,869	3
Veterinarians authorized by request of and paid by the owners	17	1,123	
	3,659	112,635	8

During the fiscal year, owners of reacting cattle were reimbursed for seven (7) grade cows to the amount of $690.71.

[illegible]

Chapter [illegible], Section [illegible], General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended by Chapter [illegible], Acts of [illegible] and Chapter [illegible], Acts of [illegible] and Commonwealth Statutes

There were three Tuesdays in November and first-class (1,[illegible]) tuberculin-test tests, one combined tests treating Tuesdays all members and [illegible] (1,[illegible]) animal tests applied to which-right (1) used of cattle were declared reactors (2) operated at four locations [illegible] Forty-eight (1,[illegible]) Massachusetts herd tests and one herd [illegible] (1,[illegible]) herd-by-herd and [illegible] (12), (13) animal tests applied the operating fiscal year to which [illegible] (1) head of cattle reacted.

Seven (7) of the eight herd (1) of cattle believed to be reactors were reported as having "no cross lesions" of tuberculosis at time of slaughter.

The number of [illegible] (2) were [illegible] [illegible] throughout [illegible] of [illegible] (6,[illegible]) herds of cattle, included in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 1[illegible], were [illegible] by the [illegible] prior to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 1[illegible].

The [illegible] and [illegible] (1[illegible]) herds [illegible] not [illegible] been [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (1,[illegible]) head of cattle are included in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 1[illegible].

Tuberculin tests are conducted by [illegible] and [illegible] veterinarians under a State and Federal [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of bovine [illegible].

Following is a summary of [illegible] tests as made [illegible] veterinarians for the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible].

Veterinarians paid by the State on a salary basis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veterinarians paid by the federal government on a salary basis	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Veterinarians employed by the State on fees basis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veterinarians employed by federal government on fees basis	17	1,[illegible]	
	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

During the fiscal year, number of reacting cattle were reclaimed for warm (7) under some [illegible] of 1910.[illegible].

COUNTY CASES

AS OF

JUNE 30, 1966

COUNTY	CASES	DEAD	NEW CASES	NEW DEAD
Barnstable	12	175	8	13
Berkshire	525	16,229	237	847
Bristol	423	12,210	208	752
Dukes	27	179	23	72
Essex	252	6,397	127	495
Franklin	593	15,994	262	1,093
Hampden	337	6,512	164	797
Hampshire	491	13,184	231	921
Middlesex	301	7,894	136	548
Nantucket	2	30	1	3
Norfolk	178	3,273	112	435
Plymouth	295	6,992	102	610
Suffolk	1	63		
Worcester	1,005	27,074	429	1,608
TOTALS	4,442	116,116	2,150	8,144

* Included in Columns 2 and 3

BRUCELLOSIS

The Brucellosis program has been carried on in accordance with Chapter 129, General Laws as amended by Chapter 527, Acts of 1956.

During the fiscal year 1966 owners were reimbursed for seven (7) purebred cattle, amounting to $350.00, and seventeen (17) grade cattle, amounting to $425.00, or a total of $775.00.

Following is a tabulation of the results of laboratory examination of the blood samples from cattle under this program; also from swine, goats, horses, sheep, yaks, one deer, and one dog:

BRUCELLOSIS

	Negative	Reactors	Suspicious	Others**	Totals
Cattle	26,847	31	613	557	28,048
Goats	315		5	1	321
Sheep	3		1		4
Swine	2,352	88		29	2,469
Deer	1			1	2
Horses	2		1		3
Yaks	2				2
Dog		1			1
TOTALS	29,522	120	620	588	30,850

**Containers broken insufficient amount of serum, hemolyzed, or "CV" (Calfhood vaccinated and under thirty months of age.)

Certified Herds: CATTLE

Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds 206

Cattle in Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds 8,572

Validated Herds: SWINE

Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds 59

Swine in Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds 1,395

MILK RING TESTS

Negative	Suspicious	Total
6,956	23	6,979

CALFHOOD VACCINATION
(BY MONTHS)

	SALARIED (STATE) AGENTS		FEDERAL AGENTS		PROGRAM AGENTS		PRIVATE AGENTS		TOTALS	
	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Herds	Head
July 1965	49	162	15	40	169	547	16	56	249	805
August	43	192	11	37	143	476	15	48	212	753
September	28	91	16	30	150	469	20	72	214	662
October	44	101	10	19	158	516	11	59	223	695
November	50	126	11	39	254	808	10	32	325	1005
December	90	322	2	5	345	1085	15	65	452	1477
January 1966	68	210	26	69	249	919	9	33	352	1231
February	74	276	5	18	301	894	9	29	389	1217
March	82	317	8	22	298	1153	11	32	399	1524
April	65	189	18	44	175	656	8	40	266	929
May	94	321	19	65	254	851	14	49	381	1286
June	31	122	11	47	188	662	12	49	242	880
TOTALS	718	2429	152	435	2684	9036	150	564	3704	12,464

GOATS

This Division arranges for the tuberculin testing and blood testing of goats provided the owner signs an agreement to the effect that any goats declared as reactors to either test would be immediately disposed of for slaughter with no compensation allowed by the Commonwealth.

Under this agreement 164 goats were tuberculin tested and 139 blood tested. Two goats were suspicious to the test for Brucellosis.

INTERSTATE IMPORT OF CATTLE

Canada	1,497	New Hampshire	788
Connecticut	1,344	New Jersey	7
Delaware	3	New York	4,635
Florida	17	Ohio	8
Illinois	23	Pennsylvania	16
Indiana	98	Rhode Island	378
Maine	2,598	Tennessee	1
Maryland	2	Vermont	1,685
Michigan	21	Virginia	3
Minnesota	541	Wisconsin	567

TOTAL: 14,232

One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two (1,932) permits were issued covering fourteen thousand two hundred and thirty-two (14,232) head of dairy cattle.

EXPORTS

Interstate certificates of health were issued on three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (3,875) head of cattle; fifty-two (52) goats; eighty-one (81) sheep; two (2) yaks; one (1) horse; thirteen (13) swine; one (1) boar; and thirty (30) oxen, exported to other States and Countries as follows:

Cattle

DESTINATION	HEAD	DESTINATION	HEAD
Arkansas	1	Missouri	33
Canada	13	Nevada	1
Connecticut	515	New Hampshire	343
El Salvador	1	New Jersey	4
Florida	45	New York	778
Germany	9	North Carolina	11
Idaho	1	Ohio	2
Illinois	1	Oklahoma	5
Iowa	2	Pennsylvania	39
Iran	1	Philippines	14
Italy	5	Rhode Island	1,244
Kentucky	6	South Carolina	20
Louisiana	23	Tennessee	48
Maine	255	Vermont	397
Maryland	8	Virginia	32
Mississippi	17	Wisconsin	1

TOTAL 3,875

	2	goats	shipped to	Costa Rica
	5	goats	" "	Ecuador
	40	goats	" "	El Salvador
	4	goats	" "	Ghana
	1	goat	" "	Haiti
Total	52			
	37	sheep	shipped to	Ecuador
	14	sheep	" "	New Hampshire
	10	sheep	" "	New Jersey
	19	sheep	" "	New York
	1	sheep	" "	Pennsylvania
Total	81			
	3	swine	shipped to	Maine
	2	swine	" "	New Hampshire
	8	swine	" "	New York
Total	13			
	1	boar	" "	Rhode Island
	2	yaks	" "	Canada
	30	oxen	" "	Oregon
	1	horse	" "	North Carolina

Subscribing institutions of benefit were issued on forms [illegible] by Dunbar and Reynolds-Fix (1,87) based on [illegible] (1,[illegible]) showed two (2) [illegible] three (3) barrel [illegible] (13) [illegible]; one (1) [illegible] (30) [illegible] to [illegible] as follows:

Data

Description	R/O	Description	Code
Tobacco	1	Discount	31
Cause	13	Bonds	1
Commercial	312	New Brunswick	31
[illegible]	1	New Jersey	1
Lotion	42	New York	77
[illegible]	7	North Carolina	11
Item	1	Ohio	2
Visible	1	Oklahoma	2
Low	2	Pennsylvania	2
Item	1	Philadelphia	32
Fair	1	Prince Edward Island	1,[illegible]
Pounds	4	South Carolina	23
Equipment	23	Tennessee	48
Value	2[illegible]	Texas	37
Service	3	Virginia	2
Electrical	17	Economics	1

Total Data

1	Porta	[illegible]	Data file
2	Porta	"	Director
40	Porta	"	El Salvador
2	Porta	"	Phone
1	Porta	"	Point
50			

Total

37	Area	[illegible]	Director
14	Area	"	New Brunswick
10	Area	"	New Jersey
17	Area	"	New York
1	Area	"	Pennsylvania
81			

Total

1	Value	[illegible]	Value
2	Value	"	New Brunswick
8	Value	"	New York
11			

Total

1	Book	"	"	Black Island
2	Type	"	"	Canada
10	Week	"	"	Oregon

1	Data	"	"	Sales Division

QUARANTINE STATION AT BRIGHTON

DISEASED CATTLE RECEIVED AND RELEASED FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

	T.B. Reactors	From Quar. Herds	Brucellosis Reactors
Massachusetts	6	203	17
New Hampshire		1	1
Vermont		17	2
Totals	6	221	20

There were sixteen (16) cattle tested for Tuberculosis and sixteen (16) tested for Brucellosis. There was one (1) reactor to Brucellosis.

All trucks carrying Tuberculosis or Brucellosis reactors were cleaned and disinfected before leaving the yards.

Total number of livestock received at the Brighton Stockyards was as follows:

Cattle	20,362
Calves	34,895
Hogs	26,534
Sheep	2,553

In addition to the Brighton Stockyards the following animals were received and sold at the Livestock Auctions in Easton and Northampton, Massachusetts:

Easton		Northampton	
Cattle	8,936	Cattle	3,575
Calves	12,870	Calves	13,846
Sheep & Goats	291	Sheep, Goats & Horses	896
		Swine	590

QUARANTINE SERVICE AT BRIGHTON

Diseases in the Cattle and Horses for Tuberculosis Examination

	Tuberculosis	Farcy Glanders Horses	Brucellosis Reactors
Mammoths	6	203	17
Fog Fillies		1	1
Geldings		17	2
Totals	6	221	20

Cows were cleaned (16) cattle tested for Tuberculosis and sixteen (16) tested for Brucellosis. There was one (1) reactor to Brucellosis.

All stocks carrying Tuberculosis or Brucellosis reactors were cleaned and disinfected before leaving the yards.

Total number of diseases recorded at the Brighton Quarantine are as follows:

Cattle	6,036
Calves	3,[illegible]
Dogs	3,[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing there were also the following animals were received and sold at the Livestock Auctions in Brighton and Northampton, Massachusetts:

Brighton		Northampton	
Cattle	6,035	Cattle	3,575
Calves	12,070	Calves	13,840
Sheep & Lambs	221	Sheep, Lambs & Horses	970
		Swine	590

LICENSED DEALERS IN BOVINE ANIMALS

During the fiscal year 1966 there were one hundred and forty-three (143) licenses issued to dealers in dairy and beef cattle, and one hundred and eighty-two (182) plates were sent out for use on the trucks operated by these dealers.

A total of eleven thousand two-hundred (11,200) dairy cattle and four hundred and thirty (430) beef cattle were reported by licensed dealers as purchased and sold.

PERMITS TO FEED GARBAGE TO SWINE

Vesicular Exanthema Program
Chapter 655, Acts of 1953

There were two hundred and eighty-nine (289) Permits to Feed Garbage to Swine issued during the fiscal year 1966.

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

Due to an outbreak of Equine Infectious Anemia in the Southern states during March 1966, it was necessary to declare an emergency so that all horses entering the Commonwealth must be accompanied by a health certificate. We received 406 out-of-state health charts for 1,262 horses from 26 states and Canada from March 1966 through June 1966.

During the same period we issued 270 Certifications of Equine Examination covering 490 horses shipped out of Massachusetts to other states. This certificate indicates the general health and temperature reading of the horses which is required by most states ten days prior to entry.

RABIES

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1938, Sections 6 and 7 "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Chapter 129, Section 21 of the General Laws, was amended under Chapter 29, Acts of 1963 to read: "All dogs known to have bitten persons shall be quarantined for a period of ten (10) days for observation, at the end of which period, if no symptoms of rabies have developed, said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting of dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

One thousand one hundred eleven (1,111) persons were bitten by stray animals. The brains of five hundred and fifty-nine (559) animals were sent to the Wassermann Laboratory for examination. Of that number, four hundred and twenty-one (421) were reported to have bitten four hundred and forty-two (442) persons.

The following tabulation is a record of bites inflicted by dogs and other animals:

RABIES

Bite Cases

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Lab. UNSATISFACTORY
1965					
July	1,900	5	54		1
August	1,681	3	60	1	11
September	1,375	7	41		1
October	1,229	3	38		
November	999	0	36		
December	799	3	36		
1966					
January	765	3	22		
February	669	1	27		1
March	1,022	10	24		
April	1,554	2	40		
May	1,794	14	76		1
June	2,139	21	83	2	4
TOTALS	15,926	72	537	3	19

[illegible] — [illegible] 1960

Animal Conditions Noted in	Developing Be Exam-Ination	Ready Be-Longing Quarantine	Ready to Leave Facility	Home to Owner's Quarantine
Dogs 1,[illegible]	42	214		2
Alligators 1				
Cats 2		87	4	10
Goats 1				
Cats 1,[illegible]	4	55		
Cottontails 2				
Opossum 2	1	43		
Opossum 1				
Foxes		7		
Squirrels 3		1		
Cows 1				
Indian rats 2		2		
Monkeys 30	1	30		
Horses 4				
Mice 13	2	25		1
Mink 1				
Rats 1		2		
Bunny 13		2		
Hamsters 2		1		
Guinea 1		1		
Ponies 2				
Rabbits 4	1	12		
Raccoons 2		7		1
Rats 4		4		2
Skunks 2		10		2
Sheep 1		1		
Squirrels 4	2	43		1
Voles		27		2
Weasels		1		
Woodchucks		2		
TOTAL 1,[illegible]	74	537	4	19

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE, SHEEP AND GOATS

In accordance with Section 10, Chapter 129 of the General Laws the annual inspection of neat cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats and of the premises where kept was completed.

Reports received from the cities and towns showed that inspection indicated the following information:

	NEAT			SWINE	SWINE		
COUNTY	HERDS	CATTLE	HORSES	HERDS	HEAD	SHEEP	GOATS
Barnstable	8	164	403	6	62	155	73
Berkshire	413	15998	1253	47	732	862	158
Bristol	360	13,484	1,611	90	12,829	985	218
Dukes	24	191	137	8	22	1,201	9
Essex	200	6,387	1,854	42	6,984	725	168
Franklin	487	16,564	1,120	50	1,044	693	44
Hampden	245	6,391	897	29	1,447	709	104
Hampshire	411	13,186	918	45	2,912	1,851	77
Middlesex	255	7,947	2,340	87	12,917	816	207
Nantucket	2	68	49	2	2	41	3
Norfolk	112	3,058	1,421	28	2,258	560	115
Plymouth	206	7,157	1,452	41	8,459	899	138
Suffolk	1	67	96	0	0	20	16
Worcester	845	28,426	2,363	95	19,090	1,316	362
Totals	3,569	119,088	15,914	570	68,758	10,833	1,692

Of thetotal number of cattle inspected sevesty-nine thousand seventy- nine (79,079) were listed as dairy cows, four hundred sixty-five (465) were listed as purebred bulls, and twelve thousand six hundred seventy (12,670 as purebred cows.

Also there are seventy-four (74) Donkeys, fourteen(14) mules, thirteen(13) burros, six(6) deer, two(2) elks, one(1) llama and five(5) buffalo inspected this year.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

July 1, 1965 --- June 30, 1966

BLACKLEG AND MALIGNANT EDEMA	One thousand one hundred and eighty (1,180) animals in 74 herds of cattle were inoculated against Blackleg and Malignant Edema.
CONTAGIOUS ECTHYMA (Sore Mouth)	Four (4) herds involving a large number of sheep were quarantined and later released.
LARYNGOTRACHEITIS	Two (2) entire flocks of poultry had an outbreak. They were quarantined and released after examination.
PULLORUM	Nine (9) poultry cases were reported. All the birds on the premises were quarantined and released after examination.
PSITTACOSIS	Two (2) parakeets were diagnosed as having this disease and were placed under quarantine. These birds died later.
RINGWORM	Three (3) cases were found in three (3) dogs. After the quarantine period they were released.
	One (1) case reported in a cat; the animal was released after being quarantined.
MANGE	One (1) dog affected and quarantined; then released.

Regional meetings of Inspectors of Animals were held by the Director in the month of November in Boston, Greenfield, Segreganset (Dighton), Pittsfield, Springfield and Worcester.

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1965 -- June 30, 1966

DIVISION OF MARKETS

Nathaniel Tilden
Director

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Charles H. McNamara
Commissioner

Because of the complexities and seasonal changes of modern produce marketing, the Division of Markets is charged with the responsibility of creating a better climate for a more orderly marketing of fresh products, primarily fruits and vegetables, but including all fresh farm produce.

Essentially this task is done by providing certain vital market information, shipping point inspection, timely product promotions, and consumer protection.

Our personnel are qualified for several kinds of inspection and market reporting, thus making for both economy and efficiency. These services include all fruit and vegetable inspections at shipping points, purity blueberry inspections, wholesale price reporting in Boston, Worcester and Springfield city markets, editing Special Apple Market Report, retail price reporting of Greater Boston Area, Milk Flavor Programs and Crop Reporting Programs operating under Federal-State matching funds, inspection and certification of approved controlled atmosphere storage rooms, seed inspection and administration of this law, including cooperative work with the U.S.D.A. in regard to the Federal Seed Act, administration of the apple, potato and "native" labeling and grading laws, collection of statistical marketing data, and acting as a clearing house for all press releases issued by the Department. The latest monthly crop estimates of apples, potatoes, onions and cranberries, as received by teletype by the U.S.D.A. are prepared and mailed to interested parties.

The Division is responsible for the release of all publicity through radio, television, press releases and meetings, including special promotional functions, tours of markets and agricultural

growing areas to aid the better movement of locally-grown fruits, vegetables and flowers.

Detailing our many marketing services, of major importance is our Federal-State Inspection Service. This service is carried out, under supervision of the U.S.D.A., by our own state inspectors holding qualified Federal licenses and provides, upon request, Federal-State certificates attesting to the grade, quality and condition on any shipment of fruit or vegetables at shipping point. These certificates are available on a fee basis to all financially interested parties and are allowed as prima facie evidence in all U.S. Courts. This inspection is required by law on all exports, government purchases and marketing agreements.

The greatest demand for our inspection service was again on the shipments of export apples, principally to the United Kingdom. Apples are also inspected for shipment to California which has been increasing every year and military purchases.

Because of this complexity in apple inspection work, a Federal-State sponsored training school is held annually for all New England and New York inspectors. This year it was held at the Middlesex County Extension Service schoolhouse with the U.S.D.A. New England supervisor, two Washington officials and our own Chief Market Investigator acting as instructors in a two-day refresher course. The export apple inspection is steadily growing, due primarily to the acceptance and demand for the controlled atmosphere stored apples, our McIntosh variety and our quality packs. McIntosh apples cannot be successfully grown in European countries. The controlled atmosphere method of storing apples greatly lengthens the marketing season and allows shipments of apples in good condition

well into June, making for a more orderly marketing picture for the entire apple industry. Many new retail packs and bulk shipments were experimentally shipped this year with good acceptance.

Our figures show the following export apple shipments:

1962-63	-	163,000	cartons
1963-64	-	266,000	"
1964-65	-	317,000	"
1965-66	-	375,000	"

Demand for potato inspection fell off drastically this year, due to a poor and light crop. A very high percentage of our Connecticut Valley potatoes were diverted to the potato chip industry. However, indications for the upcoming crop show good quality and a high yield which will result in a much higher inspection demand and so will increase our revenue for potato inspectors.

Cranberry inspections increased over the previous year due primarily to request by processors who are making the new products - cranberry juice and cranberry-apple juice. These two products alone have rejuvenated the entire cranberry industry.

Blueberry inspection for purity was again carried out in July and August in a small laboratory located in West Granville. This service, again on a fee basis, has proved very beneficial, particularly on berries frozen for processors.

Now that carrots are being successfully grown in the Sunderland area, a newer type product inspection is necessary to serve these growers.

In conclusion, with ever-increasing demands for mandatory shipping point inspection, which is self-supporting, and working with a pre-determined budget and taking into consideration the changing seasonal aspect of agriculture, we again found it impossible to regulate the many other state enforcement duties which are charged to this Division. For example, our state Apple, Potato, "Native" Branding Laws and seed inspection could only be operated on a "spot check" basis. In fact at one point when a consumer protection program on potatoes was necessary, we were forced to train and use men from other divisions in the Department in order to carry on to a successful conclusion.

As shipping point inspection is carried out on a fee basis, there should be some sort of revolving fund as there is in most states, to provide ample funds for seasonal inspection and thereby not curtail the essential service to agriculture and consumers by weakening other state inspection programs.

These are billings for fruit and vegetable inspection for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966 and comparison with the corresponding previous year:

Fruit & Vegetable Inspection Billings

	Season 1964-65		Season 1965-66
Apples.	$7,588.17		$7,868.20
Blueberries (107 Certif.) .	376.05	(113 Certif.)	406.13
Carrots	115.14		10.00
Cranberries	135.00		380.25
Potatoes.	5,741.75		1,693.39
TOTAL BILLINGS	$13.956.11		$10,357.97
Reimbursement from Federal Government for Inspection Service	827.25		176.48
GRAND TOTAL	$14,783.36		$10,534.45

All C.A. apple storages were registered with this Division, assigned a number, and air constitutents of each room were checked by our inspectors in conjunction with daily records kept by the operator. These checks were made at least once a month for the required 90 days to attest the rooms' compliance with our State C.A. Laws and so to merit the controlled atmosphere label.

January was the start of seed inspection, sampling both package flower and vegetable seeds shipped into the state and seeds shipped directly to florists and market gardeners.

As spring started to open up, shipments of agricultural seeds, including grass mixtures, began to appear, these were added to the inspectors' pickup list and so a good cross-section of all types of seed being sold in the state representing all wholesalers were soon sampled and forwarded to the official Seed Laboratory at the University of Massachusetts. Here they were checked for trueness to type, germination and performance. If any irregularities were discovered the lots in question were removed from sale. At the same time inspectors were sampling state institutions and division's seed purchases and sending them to the laboratory for analysis. A total of 810 official seed samples were drawn by our licensed seed inspectors and sent to the Seed Laboratory for testing and analysis. This was a marked decline over the previous sampling year due to one factor, a shortage of manpower. As most seed in Massachusetts is involved in interstate shipments, we are governed by the Federal Seed Act. As a result, 73 of the 78 violations noted at the laboratory were referred to the Federal people for further action if necessary. It is of interest to note that a large percentage of these violations were found at state institutions and we have so notified the State Purchasing Bureau. The

Department issued 40 written Stop Sale orders at retail store level, mostly for old seed being offered for sale, had many pounds voluntarily removed and made many verbal warnings on seed sale violations.

This is just one more important consumer protection service which the Division is charged with and which it finds more difficult to contend with because of a shortage of personnel and funds.

Regarding our price reporting service, the Boston wholesale produce market is our largest and most important. Here we have a reporter who is in the Faneuil Hall Market very early in the morning during the peak of wholesale market transactions collecting the day's receipts, prices, and market trends from nearby suppliers and commission houses, makes direct report from market by tape over telephone for radio and television transmission at 6:00 A.M., as well as calls to other radio stations in other New England states for quick dissemination. Back at the office about 8:30 A.M. this reporter completes his resume of the market by calling chain store headquarters to wind up the Boston market information, after which he exchanges information with the Federal market reporter on nearby receipts for information on competing shipped in out-of-state produce. This friendly cooperation makes for efficiency in reducing duplication between Federal and state services. After all statistics and market trends are collected, a daily Boston Wholesale Market Report is edited and mailed to a large subscription list in cooperation with the Boston Market Gardeners Association. This report also includes each week a summary of the previous week's produce receipts and comparison with corresponding week of previous year. Also, during the peak marketing season for local produce during August and September, mid-week F.O.B. Massachusetts farm prices together with

crop notes is featured on the Boston Wholesale Produce Market Report each Thursday. At this time of year an increased amount of nearby produce is sold wholesale at farms to roadside stands and for shipment to chain stores outside of state.

A permanent wholesale market reporter is maintained also in both Worcester and Springfield. These men do similar work but, because of no Federal reporter in these smaller markets, our reporters collect and quote both the wholesale prices of nearby produce plus those of shipped in. These reports are frequently called for by shippers or transporting rail lines to be used as basis for claims in damage suits. The dissemination of both these reports is principally through local radio and small mailing list.

This Division edits the Special Apple Market Report, giving the complete apple marketing picture for all New England and New York, as well as Massachusetts. The report is issued for the entire apple marketing season, from August into June to the close of the marketing of CA fruit. Included in this report are the following features: wholesale prices at Faneuil Hall Market, mid-week F.O.B. prices at Massachusetts country shipping points, including F.A.S. export prices, Massachusetts and New York storage holdings by varieties, both Standard and CA twice monthly, showing out-of-storage movement with comparisons, first of the month detailed storage holdings for all other New England states and U.S. totals by states. In addition, as space permits, wholesale prices at other city markets, shipping point prices and trends, and all notices pertinent to the apple industry are included. Because of the predominance of McIntosh raised in New England, particular stress is placed on McIntosh holdings, out-of-storage movement, and wholesale

prices to aid in the favorable movement of the crop. This special report is mailed to a subscription list, even to subscribers on the West Coast, and it has been called the best and most complete apple report issued in the east. For many it acts as a guide to the better marketing of the apple crop.

A retail market report of prices covering fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, and dairy products collected from a cross-section of markets in Greater Boston, with comments and emphasis being placed on nearby fruit and produce and best buys, is issued each Wednesday. This is mailed without charge to a large list requesting this service. In addition, this investigator is responsible for furnishing a guest of the Department on Channel 5 TV each Friday 1:00-1:30 PM. This TV spot is furnished without charge to the Department as a public service and is used to promote all phases of agriculture.

The Massachusetts Milk Flavor Program provided flavor quality control service to 72 milk plants receiving milk directly from 2,000 producers located in Massachusetts and adjacent states in addition to direct tank shipments from out-of-state sources.

In addition, the flavor quality service was used by the processing plants to maintain good flavor quality in the milk products offered to the consumer, including milk supplied to the School Lunch and/or Milk Programs.

The Massachusetts Vegetable Crop Survey, carried on cooperatively by the Statistical Reporting Service, U.S.D.A., and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, compiled data and prepared estimates on forty-eight vegetable crops regarding planting intentions, harvested acreage, lost or abandoned acreage, yield,

prices received by growers, value and production. Acreage estimates were prepared by counties.

The project also provided data showing the importance and change in usage of several market outlets, price estimates and market supplies were classified as to retail and wholesale usage and data also provided on production sold at roadside by the producing grower (retail) and sold to other roadside stands (wholesale).

Funds for the Milk Flavor Program and the Vegetable Crop Survey were matched with funds received from the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

Due to retirements, the three top positions in the Division changed hands during this fiscal year. In July, long-time Director Louis A. Webster retired and was replaced by Assistant Director, Nathaniel Tilden, well-known market gardener and former State Representative. The Assistant Director's position was then filled by John J. Fitzgerald, well known for his work on the milk flavor project. In August, A. Warren Clapp retired after many dedicated years as Chief Market Investigator and was replaced by James M. Cassidy, a long-time career employee with the Department who had specialized in all phases of fruits and vegetables.

In October the Department was saddened by the sudden death of Paul W. Brown of Hadley. Mr. Brown was connected with the Department for over 20 years, being a Market Investigator at the time of his death. He was a loyal and dedicated employee; a graduate of the University of Massachusetts; taught school and was well known for his activities with boys as a baseball coach.

During the year personnel attended and participated in local, regional and national marketing meetings which again proved very valuable in keeping the staff aware of the latest in marketing techniques. Among the meetings were: Northeast Market Directors' Meeting at Augusta, Maine; Northeast State Seed Control Officials Meeting at Hartford, Connecticut; National Association of Marketing Officials in Harrisburg & Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and many state fruit and vegetable association meetings throughout the year.

In conclusion, because of the modern changes in marketing, the Division of Markets staff finds itself being more involved in many new services and activities. Because of this, coupled with a lack of personnel and a low working budget, the quality of our services is being diluted at all levels. As nothing is more important in this world than the production and marketing of food, in order to feed humanity, we feel the Department of Agriculture should be given adequate funds and personnel to carry out its most important tasks.

Annual Report July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966

Division of Plant Pest Control

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

P. C. Kuzmiski, Director
of Plant Pest Control

PERSONNEL

The Division of Plant Pest Control is under the direction of the Director. Other permanent personnel include a Supervising Nursery Inspector and a Plant Pest Suppressor.

During the summer inspection period, covering from July 1 to September 15, eight temporary Plant Pest Suppressors are hired for the annual inspection of over 500 nurseries and garden centers throughout the state.

Those hired for the summer work are usually entomology majors at the University of Massachusetts. Valuable experience is gained by these students in actual on the job training, in this their chosen field.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Nursery Inspection and Certification

Over the past few years there has been considerable discussion regarding the possible change of dating the nursery inspection certificates. In the past nursery inspection was started on July 1, when the fiscal year for the state began. With the exception of the larger nurseries, the new certificates were sent out upon receipt of the inspection report here in the office. Some of the nurseries stated that by the time they received their new certificates, they were already in the shipping season and were in need of shipping labels.

After talking with the owners of several nurseries both large and small, it was decided that a change of dates was not a feasible move and that any firm desirous of shipping could receive from this office shipping labels that would cover any shipments until they received their own labels from their printers.

It seems that since the fiscal year for the state begins on July 1, and the insects and diseases are most prevalent at this time, that the

the beginning date for nursery inspection and the dates of the certificates will remain the same.

The statistics regarding nursery inspection for the 1965 inspection period are as follows:

Type of Plant Stock	Number of Establishments	Approximate Acreage
General (deciduous, evergreen perennial)	405	2,850
Berry (blueberry, raspberry, strawberry)	23	75
Dahlia & Gladiolus	12	54
Greenhouse	53	
TOTALS:	493	2,979

The inspection cards used during the summer inspection period are valuable from many standpoints and are used throughout the year. The first and foremost use for the inspection cards is in the compiling of the certified Massachusetts Nurserymen List. This valuable list is used not only here in Massachusetts within the industry, but is sent to other states and often used for checking the status of a particular firm in this state.

The nursery cards also used in compiling data on acreage, prevalence of nursery insects and diseases, status of the industry, location of infested stock, and the degree of current infestations.

While considerable information can be obtained from the inspection cards, the primary use of these cards is to obtain the status of nursery insects and diseases. The following list is a detailed report for the 1965 inspection period.

INSECTS FOUND IN MASSACHUSETTS NURSERIES 1965

Insect	Host Plant	No. Nurseries Infested
Gypsy Moth	Apple	3
Oak Leaf Gall	Oak, Elm, Maple, Prunus, Honey Locust	7
Willow Leaf Beetle	Willow	21
Lecanium Scale	Yew	2
Leaf Miners	Oak, Apple, Lilac, Ilex, Birch, Beech, Viburnum	61
Japanese Beetle	All deciduous stock	52
White Fly	Azalea	2
Spruce Gall Aphid	Spruce	66
Pine Sawfly	Pine	1
Aphids	All deciduous stock	24
Rose Chafer	Rose	1
Rhododendron Lace Bug	Rhododendron	3
Red Spider	Evergreens	20
Mealybug	Yew, Ash	25
Cystershell Scale	Lilac, Willow	12
Wooly Aphids	Spruce, Mt. Ash, Yew	6
Leaf Skeletonizers	Maple, Apple, Linden, Syringa	4
Fletcher Scale	Yew	6
E. Tent Caterpillar	Apple, Mt. Ash	5
Andromeda Lace Bug	Pieris, Rhododendron	4
Azalea Bark Scale	Azalea	1
Pine Needle Scale	Pine	3
Elm Leaf Beetle	Elm	3
Maple Bladder-Gall Mite	Maple	2

Labels	Dice Sides	No. Dice/Die Faces
Green Dice	Five	1
Red Dice	Two, Six, Green, Green, Green, Green	2
Yellow Dice Green Dice	Yellow	12
Common Dice	Two	4
Red Dice	Red, Green, Yellow, Blue, Black, Black	12
Blackbody Dice	All Blackbody Dice	12
Blue Die	Blue	1
Green Dice Red Dice	Green	24
Blue Dice	Blue	1
Black	All Blackbody Dice	24
Blue Dice	Blue	1
Blackbody Dice Blue	Blackbody	1
Red Dice	Green	24
Blackbody	Blue, Red	12
Green Dice Blue	Green, Blue	12
Black Dice	Black, Black, Red, Green, Green, Green	4
Red Dice Blackbody	Black, Black, Green, Green, Green, Green	4
Blackbody Dice	Red	6
Blue Dice Blue	Green, Red, Red	3
Blackbody Dice Red	Green, Blackbody	3
Green Dice Green	Green	3
Blue Dice Blue	Blue	3
Red Dice Red	Red	3
Black Blackbody Dice Blue	Black	3

INSECTS FOUND IN MASSACHUSETTS NURSERIES 1965 (Cont'd)

Insect	Host Plant	No. Nurseries Infested
Leaf Rollers	Viburnum, Apple, Prunus	3
White Pine Weevil	Pine	3
Black Vine Weevil	Yew	1

DISEASES FOUND IN MASSACHUSETTS NURSERIES 1965

Disease	Host Plant	No. Nurseries Affected
Rosetting Effect	Maple	9
Willow Blight	Willow	1
Leaf Spots	Rose, Prunus, Holly, Cornus, Strawberry, Linden, Viburnum	11
Cedar-Apple Rust	Prunus, Apple, Fl. Crabs	8
Scabs	Apple, Maple, Cherry	14
Rusts	Pieris	2
Anthracnose	Maple, Sycamore	2
Mildew	Rose	6
Sooty-Mold	Pieris	1

INSECTS & DISEASES FOUND IN MASSACHUSETTS BERRY NURSERIES 1965

Insect or Disease	Host Plant	No. Nurseries Affected
Thrip Damage	Blueberry	2
Leaf-tier	Blueberry	1
Japanese Beetle	Grape	1
Stalk-borer	Blueberry	1
Aphids	Blueberry, Strawberry	2
Leaf-spots	Strawberry	3

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INSECTS FOUND IN MASSACHUSETTS FLORAL NURSERIES (Glads, Dahlia) 1965

Insect	Host Plant	No. Nurseries Affected
Aphids	Dahlia	1
Leaf Miners	Dahlia	1
Japanese Beetle	Iris	1
Oyster-shell Scale	Lilac	1
Disease		
Rots	Glads	1
Septoria	Glads	1

INSECTS & DISEASES FOUND IN MASSACHUSETTS GREENHOUSES 1965

Insect or Disease	Host Plant	No. Nurseries Affected
Red Spider	Carnations	4
White-fly	Weeds, Geranium, Begonia	3
Leafhopper	Chrysanthemum	1
Slugs	Assorted crops	2
Scales	Calla Lilly	2
Earwigs	Assorted crops	1
Leaf-spots	Snapdragon, Chrysanthemum	1

Using the above chart as a reference, we find the following insects and diseases were prevalent during the 1965 summer inspection period:

Insects	Diseases
Leaf Miners	Leaf Spots
Japanese Beetles	Apple Scab
Spruce gall Aphid	Cedar-apple Rust
Aphids	
Mealybugs	

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	

Spruce gall aphid was the most prevalent insect found during the summer. Perhaps the main reason for this is that the eggs of the aphid that produces the gall overwinters in the gall, and most of the nurserymen tend to leave the galls rather then cut them off. Many of the other common nursery insects overwinter in less likely places, and thus find it harder to get established in the spring.

If a sufficient number of galls are found, the Nursery Inspector issues a red warning tag that states that the plant material is infested and should be cleaned up before being offered for sale.

No new insects or diseases were found during the annual inspection period. Despite constant surveillance on the part of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Pest Control, in cooperation with the U.S.D.A. (A.P.S.) concerning insects and diseases, no new finds were discovered in Massachusetts of the Khapra Beetle, Cereal leaf Beetle, or the European Chafer.

Survey work was carried on during the fiscal year for the presence of the European Chafer, and a more detailed analysis of this program will be presented later in this report.

ISSUANCE OF AGENT'S LICENSES

A portion of the work performed in the office entails the processing of agent's licenses. This is done in accordance with Section 18 of Chapter 128, General Laws of Massachusetts. During the course of a fiscal year, a few firms obtain licenses and a few go out of business but over the year we have sent out 189 licenses.

Before a license can be sent out an application must be sent to this office for approval. The following information is included on the application; (1) the firm name and owner's name; (2) the expiration date of the license; (3) their source of nursery stock supply.

After the initial approval, the license is sent out to the firm and they in turn must post the license in a conspicuous place on the premises.

It might be interesting to note that there are numerous firms in Massachusetts including all of the chain and department stores that sell nursery stock, but do not grow it. As has been previously stated, 189 such firms are now licensed to sell nursery stock by this division.

Work in the field of licensing is a constantly changing one, and constant surveillance of the entire state must be maintained in order to comply with the law.

CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK CONSIGNED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Shipments of plants and plant material consigned to foreign countries is another function of this division taken very seriously. The Assistant Director is the person recognized by foreign countries for the certification of nursery stock from this state.

Each shipment of plants or seeds is inspected and a phytosanitary certificate is issued. This certificate states the name of the consignor, description of shipment, means of transportation, quantity and botanical name of plants, plus any special certification statements required.

The following table gives a breakdown of shipments made to foreign countries during the fiscal year.

Country	Carnation Cuttings	Seeds	Nursery Stock	Bulbs	Miscellaneous
Mexico	5	8	1		
Canada	10		2	3	4
Columbia	1				
Germany	1	4		2	2
England		2			2
Austria		1			1
Japan		2			2
Puerto Rico			1		
New Zealand	1	5			1

Country	Carnation Cuttings	Seeds	Nursery Stock	Bulbs	Miscellaneous
Australia		8			
Costa Rica	4		1		
Grenada					1
Turkey	1				
Norway	2	1			
Russia		3		1	
Jamaica	2				
Switzerland		1		1	
Sweden	1	2		1	
Belgium		2			
France		5			
Uruguay		1			
Czechoslovakia		3		1	
Iran		1			
Maritius		1			
Italy	1	2			
Chile		2			
Romania		1			
Finland		2			
Hungaria		1			
Netherlands		1			
Pakistan		1			
Latvia		1			
Nigeria		1			
Malta		1			
Holland		1			
Ghana		1			
Brazil		1			
Bermuda				1	
Israel				1	
Greece		1			
So. Africa	1				
Venezuela	1				
TOTALS:	31	64	5	11	13

As can be seen from the above chart, substantial gains were made in the number of shipments made to foreign countries. If compared with the last fiscal year carnation cuttings, seeds, and nursery stock are obviously making a name for themselves, as the requests received in this office for shipment inspection steadily increases.

While the number of shipments of nursery stock oftens remains the same, such items as flower bulbs, tree seeds, and carnation cuttings are being grown and shipped in larger quantities by fewer people.

INSPECTION OF INCOMING SHIPMENTS OF NURSERY STOCK

There is provision in the Plant Pest Law (Section 20) that requires transportation companies to notify this division when they receive nursery stock consigned to points in Massachusetts. In most cases, this material is free from insects and diseases and carries a valid copy of a growers permit which has been reproduced on the inspection tag.

During the past year, several of the interstate bus companies sent out inquiries through the American Association of Nurserymen asking for permission to ship into and through the various states nursery stock. They wanted to do this without having to notify the states involved for each shipment.

In checking our law, Section 20, we find this is not legal in this state, and we informed the bus companies to that effect. At the present time the bus lines do not wish to comply with this type of a law, and as a result are only handling plant material consigned to states without this type of legislation.

While this type of action may prove to be a hardship for some, the law must be complied with if we are to keep the spread of insects and diseases to a minimum.

COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This division works closely with representatives of the Plant Pest Control and Plant Quarantine Divisions of the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of Federal plant quarantines. Under the postentry provision of Federal Quarantine No. 37, persons are allowed to import certain plants from foreign countries under a special permit provided they agree in writing to grow the plants in detention for two growing seasons.

The main reason for this is to detect any disease or plant pest latent at the time of importation. This material is inspected twice a year, Spring and Fall, and as time permits.

The following is a detailed report of the plant material being grown under quarantine during July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966.

Amount	Name of Material	Country of Origin
65	Acer Sp.	Belgium
169	Aesculus	Belgium
16	Sorbus	Holland
56	Rosa	Ireland
118	Salix	Poland, West Germany
21	Morus	Poland
262	Quercus robur	England
10	Daphne	England
27	Euonymus	Holland
4	Juglans	England
10	Crataegus	England
41	Hydrangea	Holland, England
5	Berberis	Germany
2	Ilex	Holland
656	Rubus	England
51	Hibiscus	Holland
11	Ligustrum	Holland
2	Cytisus praecox	Holland
72	Juniperus communis	Holland
25	Ulmus	Holland
265	Roses	Ireland, England
2,188	TOTAL:	

The above report indicates a tremendous increase in the amount of plant material being grown under postentry quarantine. As can be seen from the report, the rose plants, shade trees, and fruit plants were imported in large numbers. Part of the reason for this is the growers like to cross-breed with New England varieties with the hope of creating new plants hardy in this area.

This division collaborates actively on the following quarantines: Kaphra Beetle, Cereal Leaf Beetle, Barberry, Japanese Beetle, and the Gypsy Moth. Work on each of these quarantines is done during the appropriate season, and as time from our regular work permits.

FEDERAL PLANT QUARANTINE NO: 63 (White Pine Blister Rust)

This division issued 101 Currant and Gooseberry permits for the importation of these plants consigned to cities and towns in non-restricted areas of Massachusetts. Permits were refused in several instances, due to the fact that the stock was consigned to control area townships in which the planting of these plants is prohibited by regulation.

Since there are no nurseries in Massachusetts that raise currants or gooseberries, all request for control-area permits come from nurseries out of the state. Once those out of state nurseries receive a request for planting in Massachusetts, they send or write to us and request a permit. If the town or city is not on the restricted list, the permit is issued from this office and a record kept of the number and type of plants.

It would be well to interject a few words about our Plant Pest Suppressor, Mr. MacDonough, who is assigned to the Waltham office of the U.S.D.A., Agricultural Research Service. Mr. MacDonough works on numerous projects involving the Commonwealth on a cooperative basis.

Mr. MacDonough works on several of the Federal quarantines such as the Japanese Beetle, Gypsy Moth, and Cereal leaf Beetle. During the fall and winter months, scouting and treating is done for the Gypsy Moth. His job is a highly varied one requiring skills in numerous areas.

One of Mr. MacDonough's most frequent duties is the making of house calls on plant material involving soil that must be treated with an insecticide. At various times soil samples from nurseries must be taken and delivered to the Methods Improvement Laboratory on Cape Cod for analysis. Another routine duty consists of a survey of areas where

grains are stored. It is in such places that the Cereal leaf Beetle hides, and since this pest has not been found in this state, only constant surveying will keep it out or at least in check.

All in all, our Plant Pest Suppressor performs numerous duties which tie Federal and State functions into one neat package with the end result being better service to the people of the Commonwealth.

SURVEYS

One of the principal surveys conducted each year by this division is for the Gypsy Moth. Scouting work is done during July when the insect is in the larvae stage, which is the most damaging time, and also in August and late winter when the insect is in the egg stage.

During July of 1965, Mr. Lafleur, District Supervisor, Plant Pest Control Division, U.S.D.A., and Mr. Kuzmiski made a brief survey of Gypsy Moth defoliation in the Brimfield area. During the latter part of the month, areas of from 80-100% defoliation were noted in this town. At the time of the survey the females were at the egg laying stage, although some larvae in the 4th stage were noted.

The area of defoliation comprised about 1000 acres, and other than a small amount of roadside spraying no spray had been applied to the infested area. If normal conditions prevail, this infestation can be expected to increase next year.

Our responsibility covers nursery stock and the land immediately surrounding it. However, infestations such as the one just described need constant attention by this division if we are to halt this pest or contain it to a known area.

A trapping survey for the presence of the European Chafer was started on June 7, 1965, and was completed on August 17, 1965. Results of the survey were negative.

Forty-three chemical and seven black-light traps were used to trap 277 sited in eleven counties. Traps were set along main highways, especially in the vicinity of roadside rest areas, near selected railroad sidings, airports and recreation areas, on the grounds of certain commercial companies that have home offices within the European Chafer area in New York.

Four Plant Pest Control Inspectors and one State Collaborator worked on this program. In addition, one L/A employee was engaged on a full-time basis on the program from the Northampton office.

A total of 39 black-light traps and 238 chemical traps were set out, and two of these were lost. Fifteen collections totaling 129 suspect specimens were submitted to the primary identifier, all were found to be negative.

As this insect is now found in New York and Connecticut, survey work will continue to be an important part of our work.

There were several other surveys in which this division either cooperated on or kept track of. Three such surveys conducted by the U.S.D.A. in Massachusetts included a Cereal leaf Beetle survey, Golden Nematode survey, and a trapping program for the fruit fly.

While the above insects are at the moment of minor importance to us now, we must keep abreast of all such surveys big and small if we are to prevent these pests from becoming established.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

This division receives numerous requests for information of various sorts throughout the year. This information is received in different forms with a complete breakdown as follows; number of inquiries by telephone 393, in person in the office 32, by letter 1,735, leaflets on agricultural subjects 261, and nursery list sent out 125.

INQUIRIES RELATED TO PLANT PEST CONTROL

Bark Diseases
Aphids
Fruit Tree Spray
Ticks
Aerial Spraying
Squash Borer
Mites
Removal of Pigeons
Euonymus
Clover Mites
Peach Diseases
Dog Repellants
Info. on the Gypsy Moth
Control of the Clothes Moth
Bookworms
Tomato Hornworm
Dutch Elm Disease
Squirrel Control
Wood Borers
Wasps - Hornets
Skunks
Willow Leaf Beetle
Registration of Pesticides
Termite Control
Planting of Currants
Eradication of Toad Stools
Control of Rabbits
Certification of Plant
Silverfish
Black Ants
Control of Poison Ivy
Earwigs
Fleas
Tomato Blight
Bean Spraying
Maple Insects
Weed Killers
Wood Borers
Tree Stump Removal
Birch Leaf Minor Contr

INQUIRIES NOT RELATED TO PLANT PEST CONTROL

Lawn Care
Buying Trees
Pollen Control
Planting Fruit Trees
Tomato Culture
Information On Cranberry Bogs
Shipping Tumbleweed
Care Of Farm Machinery
Making Maple Syrup
Winter Care Of Evergreens
Use Of Pool Water On A Lawn
Dog Repellants
Mushroom Growing
Liming Soils
Bird House Construction
Greenhouse Construction
Rose Culture

SPECIMENS IDENTIFIED (Insects)

Earwig
Carpet Beetle
Currant Grape Beetle
Wood Borer
Ants
Larder Beetle
Bark-lice
Silverfish
Termites
March & Stone Flies
Oak Leaf Gall
Fleas
Cockroach
Euonymus
Mediterranean Meal Moth
Boxelder Bug
Fruit Fly
Midges
Clover Mites

SPECIMENS IDENTIFIED (Plant Material)

Raspberry Leaf
Lawn Weeds
Quince Fruit
Philodendron
Althea
Leaf Gall on Beach Plum
Flowering Tobacco
Tree Roots
Mt. Laurel

OTHER ACTIVITIES

At different times during the year personnel of this division are called upon to work on allied projects involving the department. In this connection, Mr. Shepard built two displays for the Eastern States Exposition held September 18 to the 26th in West Springfield. One display was of roses. Working with Roses Inc., a formal setting was made up with a background of black velvet with a rotating white wagon wheel. Rose corsages were pinned to the wheel and changed as needed. Large sprays of hybrid roses in several vases were also set up against the velvet. In the center of the display was a glass topped wrought iron table complete with formal dinnerware.

The booth full of roses was kept active by designers making up arrangements, corsages, and in general doing unusual things with America's favorite flower.

The other display was of carnations. While the actual overall area of the booth was small, a lot of attention was directed to it by the very striking map of the Commonwealth made completely of carnations. The map depicted the counties each in a different color. In the center of this display was a round lazy suzan with arrangements and sprays on it. This booth was sponsored by the New England Carnation Growers Association Inc., and manned by their personnel. Designers from local florists made striking corsages, and small table arrangements using the comparatively new miniature carnations.

Both displays, one on each side of the building, was considered a huge success and all connected with either booth was glad they had a part in the overall success of the Massachusetts building.

SUMMARY

As can be seen from the report in the previous pages, most of the activities carried on by this division increased in the amount of work performed. It has often been said that agriculture is on the decrease in Massachusetts. In the field of nursery growing and its allied fields it is readily apparent that the opposite is true.

The Division of Plant Pest Control is vitally interested in playing its part to keep the industry on the up-swing by its constant vigilance on the insects and diseases, which take thousands of dollars each year from the industry.

ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

DIVISION OF FAIRS
S. Perry Mehrlich, Director

Chapter 678 of the Acts of 1965 was signed by Governor Volpe on September 1, 1965 and became effective on December 1, 1965. This act abolishes the Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs and establishes the new divisions: the Division of Fairs and the Division of Plant Pest Control. The Director of the Division of Fairs shall exercise the establishment and holding of fairs for the encouragement or extension of agriculture.

Two bills were eventually enacted in Chapter 679 of the Acts of 1965, the first section of which strengthens the scope of the agricultural improvement fund, particularly in the field of promotion, and the second part defined the use thereof.

The drought continued throughout the year and greatly affected crops, which in turn served to reduce the amount of flowers, vegetables and fruits at many of our fairs. Some communities were restricted as to use of water. As to water use, it was good for fairs.

One hundred forty-six fairs held at a cost of 1,931,735 and were grouped as follows: major, 17; community, 47; youth, 23; livestock, 15; grange, 62. Six major fairs and many of the other fairs were inspected. Agricultural exhibits amounted to 89,662 and of this number youth exhibitors displayed 38,321. Nine fairs held pari-mutuel racing and contributed $502,344.77 which provides money for agricultural prizes at fairs and other shows, exhibits in the State House, Boston and West Springfield, repairs to fairs, inspection of fairs, special surveys, etc.

$194,075.00 was allotted in the budget for the 1965-66 fiscal year. Fairs received $170,496.83, involving the processing of 6,307 checks. Fairs contributed $162,427.00, making a total of $332,923.83 returned to exhibits of agricultural products and agricultural contests. In regard

of $365,338.00 was requested for the 1966-67 budget, of which $60,[illegible].00 was requested for the new promotional program under Chapter 128, Section 2b. Our budget figure was finally cut to $259,[illegible].00

The following awards were made: 330 ribbons for outstanding agricultural exhibits, 141 special rosettes, [illegible] plaques, fifty-six medals, 5,000 4-H pins, eighty-seven 4-H cups, seventeen cowbells, one trophy, one 4-H calf blanket. Awards were made at agricultural fairs and shows, flower shows, vocational agricultural FFA and non-agricultural contests.

The 4-H camp at Amherst was partially financed by an allotment. $50.00 was contributed for the Governor's dream residence [illegible], and $270.00 for the McIntosh repair program. $452.00 was illustrated for seminars at the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Winter Meeting and Trade Show annual meeting on January 5 and 6 held at Suffolk Downs. Forty medals and ribbons were presented at the meeting for vocational fruit judging contests conducted.

Brockton Fair was held from July 9 to July 17 and the State Building on the fairgrounds was open for the nine days. The central feature was a garden dedicated to the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital on its 50th anniversary for its contribution to veterinary medicine. The Department of Agriculture conducted three exhibits in the building: the Division of Poultry with an educational exhibit of posting the latest information on poultry and eggs; the Division of Plant Pest Control, co-operating with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in gypsy moth control, showing it of moths with incubator and encapsuled. Other agricultural features were: a swine exhibit with products from Davison's Market of New Bedford; a dairy exhibit, courtesy of Brewer Bros. Co. of Canton; a mushroom exhibit by Menino Bros. Co. of Lynn; [illegible] exhibit by the M. S. Vegetable Growers Assoc., [illegible] by Clover Farm, horse breeders. A large space in the rear of the building, "Show it with Flowers", contained arrangements for all occasions, a backyard garden

by Cliff Sackett and a conservation exhibit by the Mass. Audubon Society contributed to the horticultural industry of Massachusetts. Other displays consisted of a historical exhibit of the Liberty Tree, pottery making by John C. Hockley of Shelburne, and the sale of Massachusetts agricultural products.

At the Massachusetts State Building at Western States Exposition, West Springfield, held September 18 to 26, 1965, exhibits were on display for the entire nine days. The Department of Agriculture exhibits included those in co-operation with the U. S. Potatoes Growers and the Mass. Rose Growers and Roses Inc., and the poultry booth, demonstrating "Eggs for Breakfast the World Over". There was the process of growing tobacco in Massachusetts and the Connecticut Valley type shown, including cigar making. The Northeastern Dairy Assoc. displayed dairy products. The Hampden County Fruit Growers gave out cider mill, and the honey exhibit this year includes a live bee tree. "Milk and Dairy Foods for Vitality Diets" was sponsored by the Dairy Farmers of Massachusetts, and the Berkshire-Pioneer Maple Producers displayed all varieties of their product. The Golf Course Superintendents Assoc. of New England displayed a putting green. Winter sports in Massachusetts were represented by the Mt. Tom Ski area. Arts and crafts were represented by pottery-making and wood-turning. A-1 Sportsmen's Booth on family recreation, including outdoor cooking and a swimming pool. The Mass. State police map and table displays showed their growth since 1965.

The Director and Division personnel attended the Mass. Agricultural Fairs Assoc. annual meeting held January 3 and 4, in Amherst. At the afternoon session on January 3 Mr. [illegible] gave his report on "Highlights of 1965 Fairs". He reported on the 1965 fairs held up to December 30, 1965. There were 17 major fairs held, 32 community, 27 youth, 14 livestock and 64 grange. Agricultural exhibits numbered 54,[illegible], 45[illegible] of which were youth exhibits (38,155). The total awards $164,872.72, involving the processing of 3,1[illegible] checks. Fairs themselves

[illegible] $116,254.96. [illegible] to 1,[illegible],913. [illegible] presented to [illegible] of the Grand Jury [illegible], and [illegible] to the secretary [illegible]. Two [illegible] lists were distributed and approximately two hundred lists of jurors. [illegible] the transitional program regarding Section 2(a) of Chapter 128 of the General Laws, also suggestions of fair inspectors were given out. Mr. [illegible] reviewed it was interesting to note the rehabilitation activities of many of our fairs, such as the new cattle barn at Littleville, the new horse barn at Western States Exposition, as well as other sections at the various fairs; also, the face-lifting of many of the present buildings. He mentioned that the Billerica Fair represent a type of Americana that is fast disappearing from our scene today, and that certain policies and practices of these fairs might well be adopted in other sections of the state. He reported on the expansion session with fair inspectors, and listed their suggestions that would help the over-all fair industry. (copy attached).

He announced that the annual Judge's [illegible], as a result of the complimentary remarks of the inspectors as to the over-all results, would be continued. He also announced the compilation of a list of judges for various classification. This was only a partial list, and a supplementary list is to be published later.

The Director reported on the continued requests about the fairs on our state highway system and met with the Traffic Engineer of the Department of Public Works, Mr. Arrington, to discuss this problem. The current high policy is well expressed in Circular Letter #65-42 which can be obtained by writing to the Traffic Engineer, Department of Public Works, 100 Nashua St., Boston. He also informed the group on legislation concerning the Division. The first paragraphs in this report describe Chapter 678 of the Acts of 1963 and Chapter 619 of the Acts of 1965. In reference to the first section of Chapter 619 relating to broadening the scope of the fund to include promotion, as the Division is now taken

advantage of this opportunity and developed a program which was presented to and accepted by the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association, with instructions that it be brought before the association for action. (Program is attached.) He completed his report by stating that the main purpose of our work in the Division of Fairs is to encourage and promote the agricultural fair industry in Massachusetts and good will among its people.

On April 27 at the Eastern Massachusetts Fairs Association meeting held in Boston, the Director stated that forty-seven fairs were held in the nine eastern counties (including Worcester County) and received state prize money to the amount of $94,561.77. Agricultural exhibits amounted to 45,238, 43% of which were youth exhibits (19,447). Attendance was 805,769. There were eight major fairs held, sixteen community, eighteen youth, six livestock and forty-nine grange. Two hundred fifty-eight ribbons were awarded at these fairs and other agricultural events. Thirty 4-H gems were awarded for special projects, and six medals for judging and showmanship contests. Thirteen hard-wood trophies were awarded and one tray. One plaque was awarded. The Director urged the groups to hold to their present established dates, as the promotional program is to go to print May 15. He also emphasized that uniformity of rules and regulations regarding premium contests are vital to their continued success and provide the well-organized shows that we need. He announced that the Daniel Reidy Cattle Awards will be sponsored again, also Sheep Awards. Members were advised to send in premium lists for approval two months before the fair. Those held during the latter part of August and during September should send their lists in two months previous to fair. New rules and regulations will be forwarded to all secretaries within a month.

At the Western Massachusetts Fairs Association meeting the Director announced that the forty-three fairs held in the four western counties received state prize money in the amount of $81,[illegible].95. Agricultural exhibits amounted to 39,156 and 47% of these were exhibited by boys and

girls (18,560). Attendance came to 719,034. There were nine major fairs held, nine community, eight youth, five livestock and twelve grange. One hundred seventy-nine ribbons were awarded, fifty-seven 4-H pens for judging sportsmanship, etc., and fifty medals. Four hundred-brought bowls were presented, one 4-H gift [illegible] and seven plaques. Announcements were made in regard above at the [illegible] meeting.

All fairs in the Commonwealth were notified of public hearings held February 28 at 100 Cambridge St., Boston, and March 1 at the Hampden Co. Improvement League Building, West Springfield, regarding rules and regulations governing state fairs money, Sections 2(e) and 2(f). Former rules and regulations were hereby repealed in lieu of changes made.

A meeting of all fair inspectors was held on December 3, 1965, and suggestions made at the meeting were summarized and sent to all fair secretaries. The Director also attended the New Jersey Fairs Association to give a talk on "The Story of Massachusetts Fairs". Other meetings included the Annual of the Association, the Boston Common Dairy Festival, the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association, Middlesex County Fairs Meeting, 4-H Foundation. Meetings were also held throughout the year with fair secretaries and managers, fair exhibitors, and our two fair consultants regarding exhibits for the two state buildings. We also made many grange and other organization talks on fairs.

50,000 brochures of Massachusetts Fairs were printed and distributed. The Department of Commerce co-operated with us by distributing 35,000 copies on the Division of Fish and Wildlife's [illegible] tourist [illegible] Department Light, re-posts of all [illegible], [illegible] and 4-H tents, Boston Chamber of Commerce, [illegible] and Tourist Association.

One December 17 the Director delivered a document on fairs at Beverly, radio station [illegible] on December 6 appeared on [illegible]-TV.

New grange score cards, as approved at the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association meeting, were printed. New rules and regulations governing judging contests were discussed and distributed. Information on exhibition of wine was sent to the agricultural fairs, and a request sent to the editor of Grange News to print the information in the next issue. Information on brucellosis and TB was also sent each fair secretary. Letters were sent to major fairs requesting information Reidy Special Awards for cattle, and also Junior Awards for the 1966 year. Plans are to repeat the plan, with the exception of judging, which is to be conducted by the superintendents of cattle and/or livestock at each fair.

The Monthly Agricultural Calendar and the Fairs Letter were distributed during the year. These were sent to fair officials, leaders of agricultural organizations, radio and TV stations, and newspapers.

Applications were received from secretaries and managers of 157 fairs and shows for the 1966-67 fiscal year.

SUGGESTIONS OF FAIR INSPECTORS
OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

It was suggested that fairs should keep within a schedule for livestock entries.

We should be notified by the fair when poultry is expected.

Poultry and livestock regulations are to be printed in the premium list if possible.

It was suggested, if possible, that smaller fairs be combined.

The matter of identification for inspectors was discussed, and we are planning to supply our inspectors with some kind of identification.

Adult and youth exhibits of livestock should be separated.

It was the opinion of the inspectors that the secretary of a fair should be available at all times; not only available, but in a conspicuous place. In some cases inspectors find it difficult to locate a secretary.

It was suggested that fairs put in a Court of Honor in front of the hall: best loaf of bread - outstanding vegetable exhibit, etc. Without spending money it would encourage people to put in good exhibits. This can also be done with cattle: "Outstanding Exhibit at Fair".

Give correct information on dates of fairs. (a two-day fair should not be listed as a three-day fair).

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Fairs
Prizes for Agricultural Exhibits

PROMOTIONAL PROGRAM

This program will be on a commodity by commodity approach of our Agricultural Industry (one each year) for the purpose of increasing the consumption of Massachusetts agricultural products and to strengthen the agricultural fairs of the State.

1. Through a program of promotion for the specific commodity chosen, focusing its direction toward a climax at the fairs.
2. The commodity will be selected by the directors in the Department of Agriculture with the approval of the Commissioner (and the knowledge of the Board of Agriculture).
3. This should serve as a background for a theme at each fair during the year.
4. All fairs participating will receive promotion, publicity, and advertising, such as press releases, ads, radio, and TV spots, etc.
5. Fairs will be placed in four classifications:
   - A Major or County - all major and county fairs are eligible.
   - B Community - those which include flowers, fruits, vegetables, and canning are eligible.
   - C 4-H and Youth - those which include flowers, fruits, vegetables, and canning are eligible.
   - D Grange - those which include flowers, fruit, vegetables, and canning are eligible.
6. Each fair participating will be judged. Prizes to be offered in two sections (east and west of Worcester) in each classification.
   - A $500
   - B $300
   - C $200
   - D $100

   Best in State $1,000

Any fair meeting the requirements, in the opinion of the judges, will receive the following remuneration:

- A $100
- B $75
- C $50
- D $35

7. These prizes will be offered with the stipulation that money received will be used only to promote and improve agricultural exhibits.
8. This program will be under the direction of the Director of the Division of Fairs and the co-operating Director whose commodity is chosen.
9. This program will be financed from the Agricultural Purposes Fund, Section 2(b) of Chapter 128 of the General Laws.

The Score Card:

Originality	30 points
Quality	30 points
Educational value to public	25 points
Arrangements and general effect	15 points
Total	100 points

A N N U A L R E P O R T

1965 - 1966

DIVISION
OF POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Director

Charles F. Shelnut

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Charles H. McNamara

Commissioner

The Division of Poultry and Poultry Products is responsible for the supervision and enforcement of the Massachusetts Egg Laws as follows:

Chapter 369 - Acts of 1935 (Fresh Egg Law)

Chapter 266 - Acts of 1951 (Egg Sizing Law)

Chapter 393 - Acts of 1962 (The A.B.C. Law)

Chapter 337 - Acts of 1957

(An act relative to the control of Disease in the Purchase, Sale and Transportation of Live Poultry and Hatching Eggs).

DIVISION STAFF

Charles F. Shelnut - Director

Raymond Smith - Poultry Inspector

Albert Wark - Poultry Inspector

Lawrence Bliss - Poultry Inspector

James Sheehan - Egg Inspector

Henry Midura - Egg Inspector

J. Everett Clohossey - Quality Control Specialist

The staff of the Poultry Division has participated in many meetings and/or demonstrations during the year on the handling of poultry products through marketing channels to conserve quality.

Demonstrations with dealers concerning the Massachusetts Egg Laws, especially the requirements for retail outlets throughout the Commonwealth.

Participating in various group and poultry and turkey associations on many problems of marketing and promoting their products.

The activities of Tailors and Tailor's Helpers is responsible for the construction and alteration of the garments for men or children.

Chapter TH1 - Line of Trade (Men's and Boys)

Chapter TH2 - Line of Trade (Men's Pressing Shop)

Chapter TH3 - Line of Trade (Men's Alteration Shop)

Chapter TH4 - Line of Trade

(No job descriptions in this manual - Consult the Trade Supervisor, Trade and Commodities of Men's Clothing and Haberdashery Shop).

Chapter 1. Tailors - Overall

Layout Cutter - Trousers Alteration

Blocker Cutter - Coats Alteration

Sewing Tailor - Trousers Alteration

[illegible]

Sewing Tailor - Coat Alteration

Sewing Tailor - Coat Alteration

2. Special Processes - Quality Control Checks and

The start of the Tailoring Shop is the particular area in which Tailors Helpers Commodities Clerk. The main of the handling of Tailor Helpers Tailors [illegible] Quality Control.

Commodities Clerk Helper [illegible] the Commodities Clerk Helper Assistant Tailor [illegible] Tailor Helpers Commodities Clerk.

Instructions to Helpers [illegible] Tailors and Tailor Helpers [illegible] Tailor Helpers.

Helping with problems of quality control and flock health problems of market egg producers.

The division has been active in the formation of the New England Egg Council - an organization of dealers and producers interested in promoting New England brown eggs.

The division personnel is called upon many times to speak to Service Clubs, Granges, 4-H groups, and F.F.A. chapters regarding the work of the division.

The division from time to time plans radio and television programs featuring eggs, poultry and turkey throughout the year.

We cooperate with the Poultry and Egg National Board and industry people in the promotion of eggs and poultry.

The division continues to cooperate with the Livestock Disease Control Division and the Department of Veterinary Science Laboratory at the University of Massachusetts in the testing of fancy exhibition stock and bantam flocks for pullorum-typhoid disease before they enter the birds in any poultry show.

General Law, amended by Chapter 270, of the Acts of 1927.

The Poultry Division administers the provisions of an agreement between the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture with the United States Department of Agriculture in the National Poultry and National Turkey Plans.

Also agreements with the U.S.D.A. Federal - State Matching Funds Programs, Egg Quality control from producer through marketing channels to consumer. Developing or expanding market potential for agricultural products.

POULTRY DIVISION ANNUAL REPORT - 1966

Egg Inspections	Stores Visited	Violations Fresh	Violations Size	Non-Violations
July 1965	860	32	19	1,669
August	804	19	8	1,581
September	804	23	18	1,567
October	818	15	18	1,603
November	876	24	15	1,713
December	975	37	20	1,893
January 1966	914	26	23	1,779
February	815	32	22	1,630
March	1,039	31	20	2,027
April	857	36	13	1,665
May	860	24	10	1,686
June	887	49	10	1,715
TOTALS	10,508	348	196	20,528

HEARINGS HELD DURING THE YEAR ON EGG VIOLATIONS

Chapter 369 (Fresh Egg Law) 14

Chapter 266 (Egg Sizing Law) 16

Monthly Activity Report for CY - 1984

Site Inspections	Motor Vehicle	Alcohol Time	Non-Alcohol Time
July 1984	486	17	2,000
August	501	10	2,100
September	490	15	2,200
October	511	18	2,300
November	475	14	2,400
December	473	20	2,500
January 1985	474	17	2,600
February	512	25	2,700
March	1,077	25	2,800
April	491	11	2,900
May	489	20	3,000
June	487	15	3,100
TOTAL	10,000	180	30,000

EXPORTS - 1965 - 1966

	Baby Chicks	Hatching Eggs Doz.	Countries	Breeders
July 1965	83,370		9	4
August	90,981	5,394	16	6
September	77,878	0	11	6
October	86,845	720	10	4
November	75,428	567	11	6
December	66,070	2,543	11	
January 1966	103,048	390	15	9
February	129,583	4,590	18	8
March	141,793	6,690	12	8
April	153,074	6,360		
May	113,020	1,560	14	8
June	112,161	3,420	14	8
TOTALS	1,233,251	32,234	40	9

CHICKENS AND HATCHING EGGS EX ORTED TO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

40 Countries

Argentina	Holland	Peru
Belgium	India	Phillipines
Bolivia	Italy	Rhodesia
Brazil	Japan	Puerto Rico
British Columbia	Jordan	Spain
Canada	Lebanon	Sweden
Chile	Malaysia	Taiwan
Colombia	Mexico	Talegaon
Costa Rica	Morroco	Tauzania
Cypress	New Brunswick	Thailand
Ecuador	Nigeria	Venezuela
Germany	Nova Scotia	Vietnam
Greece	Panama	West Indies
	Pakistan	

REPORT OF PULLORUM DISEASE ERADICATION-

The 1965-66 testing season saw a large increase in the number of flocks blood tested. This season there were 250 chicken, turkey, and pheasant flocks tested which is an increase of 87 flocks over the previous year.

The number of birds tested was a total of 524,598 this was less than the previous year. There was no pullorum or fowl typhoid infections detected among the commercial breeding flocks tested. Pullorum infection was detected in six fancier flocks that were tested. In all these flocks the infection has been eliminated. It is gratifying that no pullorum infection has been detected in commercial breeding flocks for four successive years. This accomplishment indicates that the owners of commercial breeding flocks have been successful in maintaining pullorum-clean flocks. They are to be commended for the vigilance they have exercised against the introduction of this disease. It is hoped that all poultry producers, whether they produce fancier stock, broilers, or egg-producing flocks, will cooperate in a combined effort to attain the goal of complete eradication. The testing results and diagnostic findings suggest that only few foci of infection exist in the State and that they exist largely among the fancier and small backyard flocks.

The department wishes to express its appreciation for the fine cooperation it has received from the Massachusetts poultry industry in striving to eradicate pullorum disease and fowl typhoid. Poultrymen are urged to continue their vigilance in keeping these diseases out of their flocks.

Report on violations illegally made shipments

The 1955-56 heating season was a bitter hardship in the months of March being hated. Two hundred fourty were 400 violations, twenty, and thousand fifteen heating units in 21 instances of 27 cases over the previous year.

The number of illegal heating units in a fall of 654,000 this was less than the previous year. There are no matters or fuel provide information relating among the commercial heating fuels. Minutes information was obtained in six heating fuels that were tested. In all cases these the information has been eliminated. It is gratifying that to publicity information the also prepared in commercial heating fuels for fuel consumption year. The economic statement indicates that six months of commercial heating fuels were accounted in matrictate heating-stoves fuels. They are 3 in accounted for the violations they have been and against the distribution of this fuels. It is hoped that all heating producers, within this fuels heater stoves, heating, or equipment fuels, will successfully be a combined effort to attain the goal of complete enforcement. The heating results and disparate fuelers account that only can fuel of operation equal to the price not that they will largely where the farmer and small heating fuels.

The distributed allows to provide all investigations for the fine enforcement if the results from the Commonwealth quality industry in efforts to monitors epidemic diseases and food of world. Penalties are used to monitors their violations in heating stoves equipment of state fuels.

We also wish to thank the Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, University of Massachusetts, Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Massachusetts, Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other agencies.

In the total of 524,598 samples tested in the State with only thirteen reactors (.0023%) were found in the faucier breeding flocks.

A BREAKDOWN OF THE 524,598 BIRDS TESTED IS AS FOLLOWS:

Commercial breeders	-	488,973
Bantams and Exhibition Stock	-	10,442
Turkeys	-	13,128
Pheasants	-	10,550
Quail	-	827
Partridge	-	201
Pea Fowl	-	11
Ducks	-	223
Geese	-	19
Pigeons	-	74
Guniea Hens	-	19
Fayoumi	-	98
Jungle Fowl	-	9
Chickens	-	3
Capons	-	21

The division personnel inspected poultry for clinical symptoms of disease at the following poultry shows and fairs throughout the Commonwealth.

Brockton Fair - 4-H Poultry Show

Barnstable County Fair - Open Poultry Show

Hampden County - 4-H Poultry Show

Franklin County - 4-H Poultry Show

Nantucket Fair at Foxboro

Worcester County 4-H Fair at Spencer

Weymouth Fair - 4-H Poultry Show

Marshfield Fair - Open Poultry Show

Westfield Fair - Open Poultry Show

Middlesex County - 4-H Poultry Show

Cummington Fair - 4-H Poultry Show

Old Colony Grange Fair - Open Poultry Show

Littleville Fair - 4-H and Open Poultry Show

Whitman Bantam Show

Great Barrington Fair - 4-H and Open Show

Northampton Fair - Open and 4-H Show

Topsfield Fair - Open Show

Franklin County Fair - Open Show

Westford Grange Fair - 4-H Show

Hancock Fair - Open Poultry Show

Spencer Fair - 4-H Poultry Show

Eastern States Exposition, inspection and judging at 4-H and F.F.A. competition

Northampton - New England Poultry Association Open Show

Whitman - New England Bantam Club Lawn Show - Open Poultry Show

Rehoboth Fair - 4-H and Open Poultry Show

SECTION A-National Poultry Improvement Plan
Summary of Breeding Flock Participation by Breeding and Pullorum-Typhoid Classes

Breeding Class	Passed	No. U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flocks	Clean Birds	Total Flocks	Total Birds
U.S. Approved	N O	24	165,420	24	165,420
U.S. Certified Based on R.O.P. Males	N E	5	36,131	5	36,131
U.S. Certifies Based on performance tested parent stock males & females		5	135,864	5	135,864
Breeding not under supervision		84	128,518	84	128,518
TOTALS		118	465,933	118	465,933

SECTION B-Summary of Pullorum-Typhoid Control and Eradication Work

Chickens Tested	Number Flocks	Number Birds	Reactors Number	Reactors Percent
Commercial Bantams & Exhibition	271	514,965	104	.0021
TOTALS	271	514,965	104	.0021

ANNUAL R.O.P. REPORT

OF

MASSACHUSETTS - U. S. RECORD OF PERFORMANCE BREEDERS

SUPERVISED BY THE

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CHARLES H. MCNAMARA, COMMISSIONER

100 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1965-1966

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
100 Cambridge Street, Boston

SUMMARY

MASSACHUSETTS R.O.P. WORK FOR 1965-66

The final report of Massachusetts R.O.P. work for the season 1965-66 is given in this report.

R.O.P. supervision and inspection work is conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture for the purpose of supplying and identifying quality poultry breeding stock. To be eligible for R.O.P. in Massachusetts, a flock must first meet the requirements of the "Certified Pullorum Clean or Certified Pullorum Passed" Grades. To qualify as an R.O.P. (Record of Performance) female, she must lay 219 or more eggs in 365 days or at the rate of 60% or more for 300 days.

Attached to this general report is a summary of the results obtained by each individual R.O.P. flock. For further information, kindly write the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass. 02202

SUMMARY OF RECORD OF PERFORMANCE PULLORUM CLEAN WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE PAST FOUR SEASONS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Number of R.O.P. Breeders.....	7	6	5	5
Number of Rhode Island Red Flocks....	6	4	5	4
Number of Barred Plymouth Rock Flocks	1	1	1	1
Number of White Plymouth Rock Flocks.	1	2	2	2
Total pullets kept.....	33,363	38;683	33;630	32,450
Number of birds started in R.O.P.....	7;718	3,690	3,022	2,886
Number of Pedigree birds started.....	7,159	3,150	3,022	2,886
Number of birds entered in R.O.P.....	7,681	3,499	3,014	2,886
Number of birds qualifying for R.O.P.	6,021	2,478	2,381	2,207
Percent of birds entered that passed R.O.P. requirements.....	78.4	70.3	75.7	73.7
Average egg production of all birds entered in R.O.P. on a 365 day basis	263.9	--	--	--
Percentage production of all birds entered on a 300 day basis.....	67.1	65.6	66.3	61.3
Average yearly egg weight of all birds entered - oz. per dozen.....	25.4	25.9	25.4	25.5
Average body weight of all birds entered - in pounds per bird.....	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5

12/30/66

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.

Summary of
Massachusetts R.O.P. Work 1965-66

RHODE ISLAND REDS

BREEDER	No. of Pullets of Breeder & Variety	No. of Pullets Trapnested	No. of Pedigree Trapnested	No. of Pullets Entered	Qualified for R.O.P. No.	Qualified for R.O.P. Percent	Ave. All Birds Entered R.O.P. Per. Prod.	Ave. All Birds Entered R.O.P. Egg Wgt.	Ave. All Birds Entered R.O.P. Body Wgt.	No. Single Male Matings	No. Female Matings	No. Yrs. in R.O.P.
C.T. Avery & Son Colrain	7,500	522	522	522	463	88.6	78.0	26.4	--	6	54	33
C.Nelson Hardy & Son Essex	3,000	470	470	470	404	85.9	63.1	25.3	5.7	15	160	24
A.C. Lawton & Son Foxboro	300	189	189	189	103	54.4	50.5	25.8	4.7	5	60	1
Norfolk Cty. Agric. High School Walpole	250	148	148	148	74	50.0	55.5	25.6	--	6	60	41
TOTAL R.I.R.	11,050	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,044	69.7	61.7	25.7	5.2	32	334	
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS												
C.Nelson Hardy & Son Essex	9,500	366	366	366	298	81.1	57.7	25.6	6.1	8	96	5
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS												
Ralph W. Anderson Hanover	6,000	383	383	383	248	64.7	62.7	25.5	--	8	88	11
A.C. Lawton & Son Foxboro	5,900	808	808	808	617	76.4	66.5	25.1	5.4	27	478	34
TOTAL W.P.R.	11,900	1,191	1,191	1,191	865	70.5	64.6	25.3	--	35	566	--
GRAND TOTAL	32,450	2,886	2,886	2,886	2,207	73.7	61.3	25.5	5.5	75	996	--

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Charles H. McNamara, Commissioner
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02202

MASSACHUSETTS R.O.P. PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN

MASSACHUSETTS PERFORMANCE TESTED PARENT STOCK PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN

MASSACHUSETTS CERTIFIED PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN

MASSACHUSETTS APPROVED PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN

MASSACHUSETTS APPROVED PULLORUM-TYPHOID PASSED

MASSACHUSETTS PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN

MASSACHUSETTS PULLORUM-TYPHOID PASSED

POULTRY, TURKEY, GAME BIRD FLOCKS

AND EXHIBITION POULTRY

1966

(Publication approved by Alfred C. Holland, State Purchasing Agent)#2

The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture has entered into a cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture in the National Poultry and National Turkey Improvement Plans, whereby all cooperating poultrymen on the official list are permitted to use the term "U.S." in describing their stock, and they may also ship this stock, without losing its identity, into other states that are cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture under the terms of the National Poultry and National Turkey Improvement Plans. The term "U.S." may be prefixed in conjunction with the term "Massachusetts", such as "Mass. U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed", "Mass. U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean" or "Mass. U. S. Approved or Certified Pullorum-Typhoid Clean", etc.

Copies of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, and copies of the National Turkey Improvement Plan are available upon request.

Due to the fact that changes in this list may occur, it is suggested that anyone desiring further information pertaining to these flocks or flocks not listed, write to the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02202

GENERAL INFORMATION

GRADES RECOGNIZED

Breeding Phases

PERFORMANCE TESTED PARENT STOCK FOR EGGS

When a stock is represented in one or more officially recognized central or multiple unit random sample egg production tests, and ranks above the average for all entries in all tests, in income over feed and chick costs per pullet housed, after an adjustment is made for location effects and number of tests entered, it then qualifies for the rating of Performance-Tested Parent Stock for Eggs.

PERFORMANCE TESTED PARENT STOCK FOR MEAT

When a stock is represented in one or more officially recognized central or multiple unit random sample meat production tests, and ranks above the average for all entries in all tests, in rate of growth and in rate of egg production, after an adjustment is made for location effects and number of tests entered, it then qualifies for the rating of Performance-Tested Parent Stock for Meat.

Stocks qualifying for these classifications retain their ratings for two years after qualification, provided the stock is maintained under supervision of the qualifying breeder and is mated in the same combination.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE FLOCKS

Stocks are trapnested on the premises of the breeder, These flocks are under State supervision, with the State Inspector making unannounced visits at various times throughout the year. Trapnesting, breeding pens and pedigree procedures are checked on these day long inspections. Trapnest records are processed and certified by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Detailed requirements of this breeding stage and annual reports of qualifying flocks are available on request.

CERTIFIED FLOCKS

1. For Eggs

   a. All females are carefully selected and are mated to qualified R.O.P. males, or

   b. All males and females from Performance Tested Parent Stock for egg production mated in the same combination as used to qualify parent stock.

2. For Meat Production

   All males and females from Performance Tested Parent Stock for meat production mated in the same combination as used in the qualifying parent stock.

B.

GRADES RECOGNIZED

APPROVED FLOCKS

All males and females are selected by an Authorized Agent each year for vigor, egg production characteristics, and standardbred qualities.

Pullorum and Typhoid Disease Control Phases

PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN FLOCKS

Flocks which have met one of the following requirements where 100 percent of birds on premises have been tested:

a. Two consecutive negative tests not less than 21 days apart.

b. Two consecutive negative annual tests.

PULLORUM-TYPHOID PASSED FLOCKS

Flocks with one complete negative trst for Pullorum and/orTyphoid

Abbreviations

PTP - U.S.-Mass. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed
PTC - U.S.-Mass. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean
APTC - U.S.-Mass. Approved Pullorum-Typhoid Clean
Cert.PTC - U.S.-Mass. Certified Pullorum-Typhoid Clean
ROP-PTC - U.S.-Mass. Record of Performance Pullorum-Typhoid Clean
PTPS - U.S.-Mass. Performance Tested Parent Stock

PULLORUM-TYPHOID ERADICATION MANDATORY

Attaining a rating of Pullorum-Typhoid "Clean" or "Passed" is necessary for breeders of both Commercial and "Other Poultry," including Exhibition, Pheasant and Quail, in Massachusetts. Chapter 337, Acts of 1957, provides that only poultry that is "Clean" of "Passed" or the equivalent, may be bought, sold or transported or imported into the State. Certain exemptions are provided for first generation progeny, poultry for immediate slaughter, or for exhibition, subject to a permit granted by the Department of Agriculture. For more information relattive to this situation, write the Division of Poultry, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02202.

TESTING PROCEDURE

The Department of Veterinary Science, University of Massachusetts, is the only Officially recognized Testing Agency in the Commonwealth. Arrangements and requests for the testing service should be directed to this Institution.

General Provisions of the
NPIP and NTIP and Rules and Regulations
Of the Official State Agency

1. All Cooperators are subject to inspection at any time and agree to implement the provisions of the Plans.

2. Participants may not buy or receive for any purpose, products from non-participants, except by permission from the Official State Agency.

3. Advertising must be in accordance with the Plans, and applicable rules and regulations of the Federal Trade Commission.

4. Testing is done by the Standard tube-agglutination method. A complete test of 100% of all stock on a premise is made. One owner may establish separate premises with the approval of the Official State Agency.

5. Summaries are published relative to the various activities within the Plans. A Blood Testing Annual Report is prepared by the Department of Veterinary Science, University of Massachusetts. Reports of R.O.P. participants, and participants of the Central and Multiple Unit Random Sample Test are published annually, and are available through the following Agencies:

Animal Husbandry Research Division
Agricultural Research Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D.C.

Department of Veterinary Science
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Mass.

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Mass. 02202

Grade Changes

Due to the fact that changes in this list may occur at any time, it is suggested that anyone desiring further information pertaining to these flocks, or flocks not listed, write to the following:

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Further, this office is in a position to secure the rating of any flock in the country. Please direct inquiries to the above address for this information.

D.

CHAPTER 337

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Seven

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE CONTROL OF DISEASE IN THE PURCHASE, SALE AND TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Chapter 129 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 26A the following section: --Section 26B. No person shall buy, sell or transport within or import into the commonwealth hatching eggs, baby chicks or live poultry, except poultry intended for immediate slaughter or for exhibition subject to permit granted by the state department of agriculture, unless such hatching eggs are the produce of flocks which meet, and such baby chicks or live poultry meet or are the first generation progeny of flocks which meet, the minimum requirements for "pullorum passed" or "pullorum clean" grades of poultry, as established by the commissioner of agriculture, or the equivalent thereof. Whoever, himself or by his servant or agent, violates any provision of this section shall be punished for the first offence by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and for a subsequent offence by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

Approved May 6, 1957.

1966 LIST

"MASSACHUSETTS RECORD OF PERFORMANCE PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN" POULTRY FLOCKS

Rhode Island Reds

Ralph W. Anderson	183 Whiting St., Hanover
C.T.Avery & Son	Colrain
C. Nelson Hardy & Son	Essex
Norfolk County Agricultural High School	Walpole

White Plymouth Rocks

Ralph W. Anderson	183 Whiting St.,Hanover
A.C. Lawton & Sons	North Street, Foxboro

- -

"MASSACHUSETTS PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN PERFORMANCE TESTED PARENT STOCK"

(Based on 1964-1965 Random Sample Tests)

	For Eggs	Certified for Eggs (Progeny)
Harco Orchards & Poultry Farms, Inc., H.A. Richards, So. Easton	RIR X BPR	Black Sex Link (Breed Cross)
C. Nelson Hardy & Son, Essex	RIR X BPR	Black Sex Link (Breed Cross)
A.C. Lawton & Sons, Foxboro	RIR X Silver WPR	Lawton Buff Sex Links
Sturtevant Farms, Inc., Halifax	RIR X Silver WPR	Sturtevant's Golden Sex Links
J.J. Warren, Inc., North Brookfield	RIR X RIW	Warren Sex-Sal-Links
	WL X WL	Warren Darby DX
	WL X Syn.	Warren - J.J.

5/6/66

1966 LIST

"MASSACHUSETTS CERTIFIED PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN" POULTRY FLOCKS

Rhode Island Reds

Ralph W. Anderson	183 Whiting Street, Hanover
C.T. Avery & Son	Colrain
C. Nelson Hardy & Son	Essex
Norfolk County Agricultural High School	Walpole

White Plymouth Rocks

Ralph W. Anderson	183 Whiting Street, Hanover
A.C. Lawton & Sons	North Street, Foxboro

5/6/66

"MASSACHUSETTS APPROVED PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN" POULTRY FLOCKS

Name and Address	Breeds
Anderson, Ralph W., 183 Whiting St., Hanover	RIR, Sil. WPR, RIR X Sil. WPR
Avery & Son, C. T., Colrain	RIR, BPR, RIR X BPR, RIR X Sil. WPR
Cobb's Breeding Corp., Concord	Experimental Crosses
Supply Flock	
Eisenhaur Farm, North Reading	WPR
Contreas, Alfred, 92 Dexter Road, Melrose	WPR
Forand, Ernest, Acushnet	RIR X BPR
Hall, Gordon, Ballardvale, Andover	WPR
Harco Orchards & Poultry Farms, Inc., Bay Road, South Easton	RIR, BPR, RIR X BPR
Hardy & Son, C. Nelson, Essex	RIR, BPR, RIR X BPR
Hilltop Hatchery & Breeding Farms, Leo J. Larson, West Townsend	RIR X BPR
Ingham, Earl M., 128 Pleasant St., Granby	WPR
Lawton & Sons, A.C., North St., Foxboro	WPR, Sil. WPR, W. Cornish, RIR X Sil. WPR
Norfolk County Agricultural High School, Main St., Walpole	RIR, WPR, WL, RIR X BPR
Pilch's Poultry Breeding Farms, Inc. Hazardville, Connecticut	
Supply Flocks	
Burstein Farm, Granby	WPR
Fish Farm, East Brookfield	WPR
Fonda Farm, Shelburne Falls	WPR
Gray, William F., Shelburne Falls	WPR
Hall Farm, Brimfield	WPR
Marino Farm, Ipswich	WPR
Stickney Farm, Rowe	WPR
Rounsevell, R.S., Poultry Farm, Mason Road, East Freetown	RIR, RIR X BPR
Schubert, Elliot V., 188 Pleasant Valley St., Methuen	WPR
Sturtevant Farms Inc., Halifax	BPR, RIR, Dom. Wh. Cornish, Synthetic Whites
Thayer, Mrs. Constance (same flocks as Mrs. Dora S. Avery) South Shaker Road, Harvard	WPR

"MASSACHUSETTS APPROVED PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN" TURKEY FLOCKS

Berlo's Spring Valley Turkey Farm, 470 Old Fall River Rd., Swansea	Broad Breasted Whites

(See Pullorum Clean List for Flock Totals)

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1966 LIST

"MASSACHUSETTS PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN" POULTRY FLOCKS

Name and Address	Breeds	Tot. No. Birds
Agway, Hartford, Box 187, Willimantic, Conn.	Hubb.Wht.Mt. X Hubb 663 Vant. X H663 Penob Mix Penob 131 Leo Brest X H663 Vant. X AA "50"	96,000
#Aho, Herman, Townsend Hill, Townsend	RIR X BPR	4,400
#*Anderson, Ralph W.,183 Whiting St., Hanover	RIR,WPR, Golden Buff Sex Link	7,300
Arbor Acres Farm, Inc. Williamstown	WL	34,158
#*Avery & Son,C.T., Colrain	RIR,BPR,RIR X BPR	9,477
#*Bristol County Agric. High School Segreganset	RIR,BPR,WH Crosses	1,505
#Burba, Theodore, 509 Spring St., W. Bridgewater	WPR,WH Mts.,WH Cornish	10,070
The Cobb Breeding Corporation P.O. Box 271, Concord, Mass.	Experimental Crosses	7,497
#Contreas, Alfred 92 Dexter Rd., Melrose	WP Rocks	3,125
#Fritze's Poultry Farm 67 Lincoln St., Spencer	RIR, WP Rocks	1,512
#Greenwood, Chester J. 28 Carpenter St., Seekonk	WP Rocks	1,150
#*Hardy & Son, C. Nelson John Wise Ave., Essex	RIR,BPR, RIR X BPR	13,170
#Harnisch, Edward J. 148 Pleasant St., Granby	Vantress	1,450
#*Hilltop Hatchery & Breeding Farms, Leo J. Larson, West Townsend	RIR X BPR	12,000
#Ingham, Earl M. 128 Pleasant St., Granby	WPR	4,947
#*Lawton & Sons, A.C. North St. Foxboro	WPR, Sil. Factor WPR, RIR,WH.Cornish	5,194
Mass.Corr. Inst.,Bridgewater	RIR	4,306
#Morse, Everett A., 639 Whiting St., Hanover	Hubb.W.Rocks Hubb.WH Mts.	7,772
#*Pilch's Poultry Breeding Farms, Inc. 26 Moody Rd., Hazardville, Conn.	WPR	36,377
Norfolk Cty. Agric.High School,Walpole	WPR,RIR,W.Leg,BPR, RIR X BPR	990
#*Roca Farms, Inc., 68 Cambridge St., Middleboro	Hubb. WPR	24,500
#Burt, Rod, Chester W. Beckett	WPR	6,050
#*Rounsevell, Robert S., Mason Rd., East Freetown	RIR, BPR RIR X BPR	6,220
#*Schubert, Elliot V., 188 Pleasant Valley St., Methuen	WPR	6,500
#*Sturtevant Farms, Inc. Plymouth St., Halifax	RIR, BPR Dom.WH,Cornish	14,000
#Ward, A.L. RFD#1, Athol	RIR	689
#*Ward, E.F., RFD#1, Athol	RIR	1,475
Essex Agric. & Tech.Inst. Hathorne, Mass.	RIR, BPR, WPR	1,089

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1966 LIST

"MASSACHUSETTS PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN" POULTRY FLOCKS

* Indicates chicks for sale

\# Indicates eggs for sale

Key to Breed Names of Poultry

BPR - Barred Plymouth Rock

W.C. - White Cornish

RIR - Rhode Island Red

PWR - Pure Line White Rock

Dom. WH - Dominant Whites

WL - White Leghorn

WPR - White Plymouth Rock

Vant. - Vantress

1966 LIST

"MASSACHUSETTS PULLORUM TYPHOID CLEAN" TURKEY FLOCKS

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
*#Anderson's Turkey Farm, Turkey Hill Road, Belchertown	BB Bronze BB Blockbusters	3,978
*#Berlo's Spring Valley Turkey Farm, 470 Old Fall River Rd., Swansea	BB Whites	350
*#Hillside Turkey Farm 138 Village St., Marblehead	WH Hollands	18
*#Jar-Mer Turkey Ranch, F. Freidenfeld, Plymouth St., Middleboro	BB Whites	499
Munroe Turkey Farm, Ralph G. Munroe, Fairview Ave., Rehoboth, Mass. 02769	BB Bronze	237

*Indicates Poults for Sale

#Indicates Eggs for Sale

1966 LIST

EXHIBITION FOWL PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
Annis, George A. Twin Acres 484 Franklin St.,Wrentham,Mass.	Non-bearded Silkies, WH,BR Bantams	9
Belado A.J. & A.K. Depot St.,Mantague Center,Mass.	Part.Rocks,Standard, WH Rock Bantams WH. Rocks Standard Buff Rock Standard	90
Bordeaux, Clark R. RFD#2,Barre, Mass.	Buff Rock Bantams Buff Rock Standards Ormolv Bantams	58
Bodzinski, John L. Stebbins St.,Belchertown,Mass.	Misc.Bantams & Standard Leghorns Pekin & Muscovie Ducks	31
Fontaine, Paul R. 948 Washington St.,Abington,Mass.	WH.&Dark Cornish,Wh.Cochin Lt.Brahmas,Bearded Wh.Silkies	53
Kitner, Wm. R. 107 Little River St., Westfield, Mass. 01085	Wh.Leghorn Standard Wh.,Columbian,Buff Leghorn Bantam	39
Clark, G. Lawson(Lanthea Fm.) 278 Taunton St.,Lakeville,Mass.	S.C. Wh.Leghorns, Buff Rock Stand. Silver Laced Wyandottes Singled & R.C. RIR Bantams, Wh.Black, Buff Cochin Bantams Bl.Tail Wh.Japs Bant.,Wh. Muscory, Mallard Ducks	62
McCarthy, Charles G., 24 Leland Rd., Marshfield,Mass.	Silkies	11
Markum, John M., Ware Rd., Belchertown, Mass.	Columbian Rocks Golden Sebrights	16
Morey, Geo. W.,Jr., 44 High St., Gloucester, Mass. 01930	Japanese Bantams Spang. O.E. Bantams	17
Park, Lt. Col. Andrew, P.O. Box 552 60 Sunderland Rd.,No.Amherst, Mass.	Silver Duckwing Modern Game Bantams Golden Duckwing Modern Game Bantams Black Breasted Red Duckwing Game Bantams Blue Birchen Game Bantams Silver Sebright Bantams Blue Cochin Bantams Lemon Cochin Bantams Bl. & White Cochin Bantams O.E. Black Game Bantams	65
Perkins, Roscoe, W., 749 Grafton St., Shrewsbury, Mass. 01545	Sil.Laced Wyandotte Bantams Partridge Wyandotte Bantams Misc. Bantams Lge. Silver Laced Wyandottes	128

1966 LIST

EXHIBITION FOWL PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
Plympton, Warren W., Sr., 490 Lake St., Shrewsbury, Mass.	BBR, O.E. Game Bantams B.O.E. Game Bantams Partridge Wyandotte Bantams Mixed Bantams Sil. Laced Wyandotte S.T.D. Call Ducks	94
Rines, James P., 295 Electric Ave., Lunenburg, Mass.	BANTAMS-----Brown Leghorns Barred Rocks Buff Rocks	50
Ritz, Edward, W., 75 Pebble St., Fall River, Mass. 02724	Std. Wh. Plymouth Rocks	18
West, Roger, E., 216 Bay Road, Hadley, Mass.	Several Breeds of Purebred Stock Standard & Bantams	200
White, William, F., 95 Broad Street Whitman, Mass.	Black O.E. Game Bantams Black Red O.E. Game Bantams	33
Winters, Wesley, K., 11 Jane Street Randolph, Mass.	White Cornish Dark Cornish Columbian Wyandotte	21
Whitney, C. Fayne, 359 Twichell St., Athol, Mass.	Light Brahma Bantams, Wht. Cochin Bantams	19

1966 LIST

EXHIBITION FOWL PULLORUM-TYPHOID PASSED

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
Bates, Donald A., 173 Alden St., Whitman, Mass.	Black O.E. Bantams	3
Bazonski, Vincent, Sr. North Plain Rd., Gt. Barrington, Mass. 01230	Bl. Breasted Mod. Game	5
Beaulieu, Bernard B., Woodman Terrace Hanson, Mass.	Mixed Standard Breeds Wh. Leg, Wh. Ply. Rocks, Barred Ply. Rocks, Wh. giants, N.H.R., Wh. Wyand.	59
Bickford, Spencer, Cummington, Mass.	Black Buff Cochin Bantams	18
Bruffee, Dennis Rd., 31 Green St., Shelburne Falls, Mass.	Black Rose Comb Bantams Brown Red Rose Comb Bantams	19
Cobb, Walter, E., Main St., Santuit, Mass.	Wh. & Bl. Cochins Bl. Rose Comb & Bl. Red O. English	25
Cook, Gordon, M., Hadley, Mass.	Bl. Rose Comb O.E., Buff Cochin, RIR, S.C. RIR, Rose Comb, Barred, Partridge, Columbian Rock	74

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EXHIBITION FOWL PULLORUM-TYPHOID PASSED

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
Crocker, John W., 427 No. Elm St., West Bridgewater, Mass.	Dark Brahma Standards Dark,Buff, Light Brahma Bantams	71
Drew, Robert, M., 416 Webster St., Marshfield, Mass.	Wh.Crested Black Polish Bantam Wh. Cochin Bantam	5
Durb, Ernest S., 15 Lawrence Ct., Wilmington, Mass.	BANTAMS-Japanese -S.C.Ancona -Dar Cornish -Black Modern Game -Birchen Modern Game -Silver Blue Modern Game B-B-Bronze Turkeys	80
Erickson, Edward, E., 375 Pearl St., Brockton, Mass.	Cochin Bantams	21
Foley, Dr. Burns 173 North Maple St., Florence, Mass.	B.B,R.O.E. Game Bantam	2
Freeman, Ernest, 42 South Main St., Agawam, Mass.	Rose Comb. Bantams, Bl.,Wh. Blue, Porcelain, Silver Sebright, Bl.,Wh.,Blue, Porcelain, Red Pyle, Br. Red, Blue Red, Wheaton, Silver,Duck Wing, Golden Duck Wing	168
Harte, Mrs. Richard, Jr., Mascomono St., Manchester, Mass.	Assorted Bantams	11
Hayes, Geo.,M.,Dr., 16 Center St., Northampton, Mass.	Bl. OE Game Bantams BB Red OE Game Bantams	12
Holmes, Richard A., 437 High St., Hanson, Mass.	Standard Breeds RIR, BPR, WPR, NHR, Sex-Link, WH.Wyan.	119
Howard, Jack, 980 Main St., Agawam, Mass. 01001	Sil.Duckwing,O.E.Game, Blue Red, Birchen, Red Pyle OE Bantams, Black Tailed White Japanese Bantams	30
Kittler's Egg & Poultry (E & W Poultry) Coolidge Rd., Cheshire, Mass. 01225	RIR, Bl. Sex-Link	15
Laczynski, Michael, Childs Cross Rd., Deerfield, Mass.	Misc.,Bantams	36
Lawless, Mark, 70 Erin St., Whitman, Mass.	Buff Sex	21
Houser, Lee, Willowdale Rd., Topsfield,Mass.	Blk. Rose Comb Bantams	3

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1966 LIST

EXHIBITION FOWL PULLORUM-TYPHOID PASSED

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
#Lonergan, Howard, J., Jefferson, Mass.	Buff Cochin Bantam Sil. Pheasant & Golden Phea. Mallard Duck, gr. call	40
McGlashan, James, 52 Hillcrest Rd., Hanson, Mass.	Plymouth Barred Rocks, J.Wh.Giant,N.Hamp Reds, RIR, Plymouth W.Rock, Bl.Sex	29
Martin, Matthew, 534 M. Farns Rd., Florence, Mass.	W. Rocks,W.Leghorns, Bantams, B.P. Rocks	25
Mohawk Bantam Yards H.H.Streeter 238 Elm St., Greenfield, Mass.	BL. Cochin Bantam Bl. Rose Comb Bantam	15
Norris, David G., 45 Valley Path, Marshfield, Mass.	Spangled Old Eng Game White Ply Rock, BL. Rose Comb	16
Owen, David P., 15 Savoy Ave., East Longmeadow, Mass.	Speckled Sussex, Capons	8
Pratt, Clifton, Wareham St., South Carver, Mass.	(Bantams) Dr. Cornish W. Leg, Cornish, W.P. Rock, Dr. Rose Comb., Bl. Old Eng. RIR, Wh. Old English Spangled Hamburgs	56
Puza, David, Russell, Mass.	N. Hamp. Bantams, RIR Bant. W. Leg Bant., Sex Link, Bant.	12
*#Sanders, Fred, S., 128 Washington St., Hanover, Mass.	S.C. Brown Leghorns	18
Silva, Leroy C.,Sr., 64 High St., Rockport, Mass.	Bl.Old Eng. Game Bl. Breasted Red Old Eng. Game Bl. Rose Comb. Gold & Sil. Seabrights Bl. Cochin	54
*Spadea, William, W., 58 Harlom Circle, Brockton, Mass.	Buff Cochin Bantam Bl. Cochin Bantam	21
Spear, Peter, E., 737 Hanover St., Hanover, Mass.	B.P. Rocks, WH Rocks, N.Hamp Reds, W.Leg, Sil. Wynd. RIR	61
Stanley, Albert, M., RFD Potwine Lane, Amherst, Mass.	Bl. Wynd, Bant. Sil. Pen Wynd. Buff Cochin, Bl. Cochins, WH Wynd.	41
Taintor, Carlton, A., 9 Kendrick Rd., Shelburne Falls, Mass.	WH. Wynd. Bl. Australops Light Brahmas	29
Tully, James M., 208 Evans Rd., Marblehead, Mass.	Old Eng. Bant. Bl.Tailed Jap. Bant. Rose Comb. Seabrights Other Bantams	22

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1966 LIST

EXHIBITION FOWL PULLORUM-TYPHOID PASSED

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
Trudell, Mrs. Helen, Elm Street, Greenfield, Mass.	WH, Cochin, Cerel Old Eng. Game Bantams	11
Vogell, Henry, J., 53 Hingham St., Rockland, Mass.	Mod. Birch, Bl. Red Old English	7
Wyman, Keith, Birch Hill Rd., Blanford, Mass.	Standard WPR W. Leghorn	15

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1966 LIST

MISCELLANEOUS FLOCKS
(Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or Better)

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
Bodzinski, John, L., Stebbins St., Belchertown, Mass.	Pekin Ducks Muscovy	2 6
Clark, G. Lawson, 278 Taunton St., Lakeville, Mass.	White Muscovy Ducks Mallard Ducks	5 3
Hillside Poultry Farm 138 Village St., Marblehead, Mass.	Mallard Ducks Pekin Ducks	35 23
Perkins, Roscoe, W., 749 Grafton St., Shrewsbury, Mass.	Mallard Ducks	1
Plympton, Warren, W.Sr., 490 Lake St., Shrewsbury, Mass.	Call Ducks	23
Lonergan, Howard,J., Jefferson, Mass.	Mallard Ducks Grey Call Ducks	9 5

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1966 LIST

"MASSACHUSETTS GAME BIRD FLOCKS" (PHEASANTS AND QUAIL, Etc.)
PULLORUM-TYPHOID PASSED OR BETTER

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
Connato, Michael D.,Jr., 281 Pine St., Dedham, Mass.	Chinese Pheasants	5
Wattupa Pheasantry, 133 Plymouth Blvd., No. Westport, Mass.	Golden Pheasants Amehurst " Reeves " Formosa " Silvers "	22

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1966 LIST

"MASSACHUSETTS GAME BIRDS FLOCKS" (PHEASANTS AND QUAIL, Etc.)
PULLORUM-TYPHOID PASSED OR BETTER

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
Denno, Raymond, M. 86 East Street, Middleton, Mass.	Pheasants	13
Durb, Ernest S. 15 Lawrence Ct., Wilmington, Mass.	Pheasants	2
Paiva, John, D. 16 Arthur Avenue, Marshfield, Mass.	Pheasants	3
St. Germain, Armond, 16 Power Street, Blackstone, Mass.	Pheasants Quail	10
Howland, Curtis, 44 Hawthorne St., Cochituate, Mass.	Pheasants Quail Chickens	77
Lonergan, Howard, J. Main Street, Jefferson, Mass.	Pheasants	6
Patkin, Jordan, Hillcrest Farm, 82 Salem Street, Topsfield, Mass.	Pheasants	15
Poles, Edw., E. Glenview Game Farm 492 Park Street, Wrentham, Mass.	Pheasants Quail	158
Sicard, Kenneth, 135 Petroff Ave., South Hadley Falls, Mass.	Pheasants	8
Starrs, Walter, 121 Pine St., South Easton, Mass.	Pheasants Partridge Quail	61
Wilson, Florence M., Joseph, Elliot St., Box 126 Pepperhill, Mass.	Pheasants Quail Pigeons	36

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1966 LIST
ADDITIONAL EXHIBITION FOWL PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
Arponen, Aaron E., Box 61, Tremont St., So. Carver, Mass.	Bantam Colombian Wyandottes Dark Cornish Bantams	32
Gaida, Stanley H., R.1, Box 315, Northfield, Mass. 01360	Columbian Plymouth Rock Bantam	15
Herbert, Gordon B., Herbert's Bantams 78 Ivy Drive, Athol, Mass.	Cochins W/C Black Polish B/T Japs Gray Japs	47
Nickerson, Duncan N., 34 Washington Ave., Buzzards Bay, Mass.	White Cochins Buff Cochins Black Wyandottes Black Cochins Standards	75
Simmington, William, 49 Elm St., Athol, Mass.	WR Bantams BR Bantams Part. Rock Bantams Columbian Rock Bantams Columbian Wyandotte B. White Leghorn Std. Sexlink	44

1966 LIST

ADDITIONAL FOWL PULLORUM-TYPHOID PASSED

Name and Address	Breeds	Total No. Birds
Richards, Alphonse, J., 380 West Ave., Ludlow, Mass.	Wht. Hackles Starded Game Birds B.B. Reds Old Eng. Bantams Wht. Old Eng. Bantams Red Pile Old Eng. Bantams Silver Duckwing Old Eng. Bantams Bule Old Eng. Bantams Birchen Old Eng. Bantams Mille Fleurs Bantams	27

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture
100 Cambridge Street
Boston

APIARY INSPECTION

Annual Report - Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1966

Milo R. Bacon
Chief Apiary Inspector

Sevin. Good cooperation by those in charge of the airplane or helicopter dusting and spraying in the cranberry bogs seems to have been secured by our beekeepers through mutual understanding.

County organizations of beekeepers continue to hold monthly meetings. Norfolk, Worcester, Essex, Middlesex, Hampden and Bristol Counties are carrying on an excellent program of instruction and information for new and old beekeepers. Their total membership is approximately 350. Franklin County is building up interest and has secured good leadership this year.

The state organization, Massachusetts Federation of Beekeepers, holds four meetings a year of their executive board, and one annual meeting in conjunction with Dr. Shaw, Apiary Instructor at the University of Massachusetts. The annual meeting is spread over the state, this year at Bristol County Agricultural School in Dighton. The main speaker this year was William Clarke of Pennsylvania State University, who has excelled in conducting youth bee clubs. The State Federation also sponsors a large exhibit of honey, beeswax and an educational feature to inform the public of beekeeping methods and essential service for food production.

A national organization, Eastern Apicultural Society, receives a great deal of interest from our Massachusetts beekeepers who attend in numbers second only to Pennsylvania or the state in which it is held. In 1965 it was at the University of Maryland. Speakers were from United States and several foreign countries. Australia is a large producer of honey, also New Zealand. Europe has always carried on progressive beekeeping, and leads the world in membership on an organization basis. In 1967 the world wide organization, Apimondia, will come to United States and meet at the University of Maryland.

The Chief Inspector continued to cooperate with the state and county groups by helping to put on exhibits at Weymouth, Foxboro, Topsfield and Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield. He attended many county meetings during the year, and served as a clearing house for disseminating information and promotional meetings. Cooperation was also given the U.S.D.A. for promoting Honey Week in April, 1966. A breakfast meeting at Governor Volpe's home for honey uses was provided with official leaders from the industry. Six newspaper Food Editors from Boston and Worcester newspapers were promoted to attend and learn of suitable recipes which use honey.

Again it was evident during July, August and September that the wasp - hornet problem in all our residential areas needed help from the beekeepers. Extermination of the nests of these poisonous and extremely nuisance type of insects is a fairly easy job for an experienced beekeeper. Hundreds of calls for help or information were received weekly by the department, and the county association leaders also reported great need for this service. Some success has been achieved at training members of the town fire department. Chief of the Fire Department of Canton has handled over 10 calls this year, which were referred to him by the Chief Apiary Inspector.

A change in the Apiary Statute was recommended this year to the legislature through our department legal advisor and passed. It only establishes the official status of our inspectors so that they may enter private property to inspect for disease. It also spelled out the restrictions for out of state beekeepers who bring in bees for pollination service.

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Apiary Inspection - Annual Statistical Report
Season 1965

County	No. Visits	No. Colonies Examined	No. Col. AFB	No. Col. EFB	treat-ed	No. Colonies destroyed
BARNSTABLE	88	158	2	4	4	2
BERKSHIRE	137	415	5	0	4	1
BRISTOL	62	248	2	13	10	5
ESSEX	215	846	77	5	55	27
FRANKLIN	136	413	2	0	2	0
HAMPDEN	197	708	12	0	9	3
HAMPSHIRE	114	464	12	0	3	9
MIDDLESEX	96	567	21	14	26	9
NORFOLK	166	419	5	25	21	9
PLYMOUTH	137	529	6	90	85	12
WORCESTER	59	172	3	0	2	1
	1407	4939	147	151	221	78

AFB Average Percent	Estimated colonies of bees in entire State
1962....2.20	1962..... 8,201
1963....1.78	1963.....11,098
1964....3.20	1964..... 9,538
1965....2.90	1965.....10,029

Analyzing the results of honeybee inspections this year it is evident that we are back to normal in all the counties. There was no serious outbreak of disease anywhere but Essex County continues to show a high incidence of AFB. Every town in that county was covered as was the case in 1964. The EFB cases fell off to only 5, which may be due to efficient antibiotic treatment.

Conditions for wintering bees are good with several good voidance flight days occurring in December. All colonies with ample food supplies should go through to March. They should be checked in February and sugar put on the inner cover if there is doubt when lifted for a weight test.

Honey production this year was off in most areas due to the severe dry weather but a few spots produced over 100 lbs. per colony. The large apiaries suffered the most and heavy feeding was necessary in the Fall. Strong colonies built up in the Spring with well selected queens are the answer to success in beekeeping and to offset the dry cycle we are in.

200
MRB/mf

January 11, 1966

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS AND POULTRY DEALERS

Charles H. McNamara, Commissioner

James T. Walsh, Senior Bonding Investigator

July 1, 1965 - July 1, 1966

MILK DEALERS

The following is a breakdown of the bond account by the different types of securities and compared with June 30, 1955

	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1956
Bank Books	$256,380.	$211,400.
Surety Bonds	739,255.09	$736,729.79
Bonds	$285,100.	$284,100.
Mortgages	$ 54,018.	$ 54,018.
Life Insurance Policies	$ 24,850.	$ 21,925.
Stocks	$ 51,900.	$51,900.
Miscellaneous	$ 7,700.	$ 7,700.
	$1,429,203.09	$1,367,832.79

POULTRY DEALERS

Forty poultry dealers were licensed and bonded in the fiscal year. Licenses were issued for seventy three trucks. These dealers filed surety bonds in the amount of $215,000.00.

During the fiscal year we had no foreclosures on a bond of a poultry dealer.

One hearing was held in regard to the application of an out-of-state poultry dealer. As a result of this hearing the applicant was notified that his application for license was rejected.

It was noted that during the fiscal year there were several bankruptcy proceeding involving poultry dealers in other states.

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD

The State Reclamation Board's original function was the supervision of the reclamation of land throughout the Commonwealth. In recent years its chief function has been the supervision of the districts set up for the control of mosquitoes and greenhead flies, and the supervision of the ditch maintenance work in the cities and towns along the coastline and on the Islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. These ditches were constructed in the early thirties to help alleviate the saltmarsh mosquitoe nuisance.

Mr. Edward Wright, Chairman of the Board was appointed by Commissioner Bigelow of the Department of Public Health on January 16, 1930 to fill the vacancy of Mr. Gordon Hutchins. Mr. Harold D. Rose was appointed by Commissioner Arrochette of the Department of Public Health on September 1, 1959 to succeed Francis J. Kingsbury. Mr. John J. McColgan was appointed by Commissioner McNamara of the Department of Agriculture on December 1, 1959 to fill the vacancy of Mr. Daniel Curran.

The Board meets on the first Friday of the month at 11:00 A.M. at the offices of the Department of Agriculture at 100 Cambridge Street, Boston. Other special meetings are held throughout the year.

Mr. Charles Cannon has been acting as Executive Secretary since the retirement of Dr. Bertram Gerry on June 30, 1965.

As of this date the following projects are in operation: Cape Cod, Plymouth, Berkshire, Bristol, Norfolk and Essex. We also have two voluntary projects, West Middlesex and South Shore.

There were no new districts formed during the current year.

The Essex County Project completed its first full year of existence on June 30, 1966. The problems faced by Mr. Robert Spencer, Superintendent and the project commissioners have been numerous and severe. Some municipalities voted to withdraw from the project subsequent to the passage of the county act in 1958, but failed to notify the Reclamation Board. This made calculations of assessments and preparation of budgets an extremely difficult task. Much of the first years appropriation had to be used for purchase of trucks, tractors and other equipment, leaving relatively little for purchase or application of insecticides for temporary relief from the abundant mosquito population. Essex County includes probably the greatest area of mosquito and greenhead fly producing saltmarsh in the Commonwealth and the operation of a successful project in this area will be difficult, even with full cooperation from all municipalities in the area. A full-time competent entomologist with experience in mosquito control, is sorely needed by the Reclamation Board, to provide the direction, support and technical advice needed by the mosquito control and greenhead fly control projects, particularly when a new project is organizing or a new superintendent is employed by a project.

Greenhead Flies

The problem of the severe nuisance to the public caused by the painful bites of the greenhead fly along the entire coast line of the Commonwealth continues. In recent years it has been necessary to curtail the use of DDT for the control of this pest. Substitute insecticides, such as malathion have not provided as effective control as was once obtained with the use of DDT. Some research and field trials have been conducted by the Cape Cod Mosquito Control Project.

more needs to be done, particularly in the North Shore area, where the greenhead fly problem is most severe. The Board has sought the cooperation of all agencies having a concern or responsibility for the development or protection of wildlife in or adjacent to the salt marshes that produce the greenhead fly. An informal conference was held in June at the Essex County Agricultural School with representatives of local, regional, state and federal agencies that have an interest in the problem. It is anticipated that an entomologist will be engaged by the board, at least on a temporary basis, to carry out additional field studies on the distribution, abundance, and control of this pest on the North Shore.

Professional Associations

The Reclamation Board has participated actively in professional mosquito control meetings and conferences. Board members are active members of the American Mosquito Control Association and the Northeastern Mosquito Control Association. One member of the Board attended the annual meeting of the American Mosquito Control Association in March, 1966 at Atlanta, Georgia. All members of the Board and the Executive Secretary participated in the annual meeting of the Northeastern Mosquito Control Association at the Hearthstone Motor Inn in Seekonk, Massachusetts in November, 1965. Harold Rose of the Board is secretary of the latter association. The high quality of the technical sessions at these meetings provides an opportunity for acquiring a great deal of new knowledge relative to problems faced by the Board and the control projects. All project superintendents and commissioners are encouraged to attend and participate in discussions at these meetings.

The Reclamation Board was a sponsor of a northeastern conference on "Mosquito Suppression and Wildlife Management" at the Holiday Inn in Newton, Massachusetts, April 20-22, 1960. This conference provided an opportunity for discussion of conflicts that arise from time to time between mosquito control and wildlife management interests, and opened the door to greater opportunity for cooperation between agencies in the fields of mosquito control and wildlife management. As a result of this meeting, offers have been made for assistance in working out solutions to problems in greenhead fly and mosquito control in areas adjacent to wildlife refuges operated by the U.S. Department of Interior.

Brockton Fair Exhibit

Personnel of the Plymouth County Mosquito Control Project, with the cooperation of the Reclamation Board provided an exhibit showing the activities of a mosquito control program. The exhibit attracted many visitors and proved to be a successful public relations venture.

TV Program

Mr. Robert Spencer, Superintendent of the Essex County Mosquito Control Project, appeared on a 30 minute TV program with Mrs. Phyllis A. Walsh, Retail Market Investigator on April 8, 1960. The program was devoted to the subject of mosquito control and Mr. Spencer gave an excellent discussion on the subject.

Insecticides - Anticipated Needs

The State Purchasing Agent annually publishes a listing of pesticides and requests state agencies to advise him of their anticipated needs during the next fiscal year. Since the pesticide formulations on

this list were not suitable for use in mosquito control programs, the Reclamation Board met with the Superintendents of the projects and the Pesticide Coordinator of the University of Massachusetts to compile a list of pesticide formulations suitable for mosquito control work and the estimated amounts of these pesticides necessary during the next fiscal year. This meeting provided an opportunity to interpret to the project superintendents the attitude of the State Pesticide Board relative to the use of so-called persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides and to foster greater uniformity of pesticide use by the different projects.

Since the assessments paid by municipalities in the County Mosquito Control Projects are based in part on assessed valuations of the municipalities, the County Mosquito Control Projects have been provided with an annual increase in operating funds, resulting from the yearly increases in assessed valuation of the municipalities in the projects. As long as the increase in valuation was gradual, no problem presented itself. However, with the advent of municipal reassessment on the so-called "100%" basis, some municipalities were faced with doubled assessments, while other municipalities that had not reassessed, continued at the old rates. To correct this situation, some of the projects, with the assistance of the Reclamation Board, have introduced legislation to "freeze" assessments at the 1962 or 1963 level. The unfortunate result of this action is that the projects will no longer have a small annual increase in budget to offset the effect of inflationary trends.

STRAITS POND

Straits Pond in Hull and Cohasset was again treated with chemicals for the control of nuisance aquatic vegetation. The effects of several consecutive annual treatments may make it possible to reduce the amount of sodium arsenite used in the 1966 treatment. While the growth of the aquatic weeds is showing a reduction, the algal bloom continues to be a problem. Annual chemical treatments will continue to be necessary for algae.

Musquashiat Pond

Musquashiat Pond in Scituate was treated for the first time during the summer of 1965 for the control of submerged and aquatic vegetation. The problem at this pond is severe, particularly around the margins of the shallow coves of the pond. Aquatic weeds form large thick mats and as the decay of this material and the large growths of algae produce strong offensive odors. Difficulties have been experienced in maintaining sufficient water in the pond to cover the deposits of organic matter in the coves and thus help prevent release of obnoxious hydrogen sulfide odors. It may take several years of treatment before substantial benefits are apparent. However, the midge problem has not appeared since the first chemical treatment.

The following legislation affecting Agriculture was enacted in the calendar year 1966:

Chapter 23 was an act to further define the term "Farmer" for the purpose of registration of certain farm motor vehicles.

Chapter 43 was an act relative to the employment of minors under 18 in the operation, in connection with Agriculture, of certain machines. This act amended Chapter 90 which was a Registry of Motor Vehicles act. It amended the law by applying exemption to all of Chapter 90 instead of Section 5.

Chapter 52 was an act relative to the use of tuberculin on cattle at quarantine stations. It struck out the words "at Brighton and Somerville" which are no longer in existence.

Chapter 53 was an amendment to Section 42 of Chapter 129 of the General Laws. The new section read as follows: "No person, other than a licensed veterinarian or an agent of the director, shall tag a bovine animal with a state or federal identification tag."

Chapter 54 was an amendment to Section 1 of Chapter 129 of the General Laws, making a corrective change in the definition of contagious disease in the Livestock Disease Control law.

Chapter 55 was an act amending Chapter 129, Section 26A of the General Laws, making a corrective change in the law relative to transporting cattle.

Chapter 65 was an amendment to Section 99B of Chapter 94. It is an act regulating the use of the word "native" in connection

with the sale or packaging of goods so that the law now includes turkeys.

Chapter 87 was an act continuing the temporary tax imposed by the Commonwealth on amounts wagered at certain horse and dog racing meetings conducted under the pari-mutuel or certificate system of wagering including that at state or county fairs.

Chapter 91 was an amendment to Section 36B of Chapter 129 of the General Laws. This act is relative to the transportation of bovine animals.

Chapter 94 was an amendment to Chapter 129, 36G. This act authorizes the Director of Livestock Disease Control to waive compliance of certain provisions of law relative to brucellosis or Bangs Disease in bovine animals.

Chapter 128 was an amendment to Section 28A of Chapter 94 of the General Laws. This was an act authorizing the issuance of temporary licenses for the handling of raw milk for inclusion in bulk tank trucks.

Chapter 213 was an amendment to Section 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Laws. This was an act extending the distance from the farm within which a vehicle may travel registered under a general distinguishing plate of a farmer.

Chapter 237 was an amendment to Section 19 of Chapter 21 of the General Laws. This was an act providing that the Director of the Division of Fisheries and Game and the Chairman of the State Reclamation Board be advisory members of the Committee for

Conservation of Soil, Water and related resources in the Division of Conservation services in the Department of Natural Resources.

Chapter 276 was an amendment to Section 117C of Chapter 131 of the General Laws. This was an act extending the time within which a public hearing could be held under the law relating to the protection of flood plains.

Chapter 397 was an act repealing the law providing for the charging of fees by the Division of Livestock Disease Control for administering inoculations against hog cholera. This repealed Section 8A of Chapter 129 of the General Laws.

Chapter 398 was an act repealing Section 12A of Chapter 129 of the General Laws. This law provided compensation for the killing of cattle affected with tuberculosis.

Chapter 399 was an act repealing Section 13 of Chapter 129 of the General Laws. This law provided compensation for killing animals affected with glanders.

Chapter 400 was an amendment to Section 261E of Chapter 94 of the General Laws. This act provided for the enforcement and prosecution of certain violations of the law relative to seed potatoes.

Chapter 406 was an act authorizing the Board of Trustees of the Essex Agricultural and Technical Institute to construct and originally equip a building for instruction in processing, marketing and distributing food and in other areas of distributive occupational education.

Chapter 554 was an act authorizing the Water Resources Commission to permit Windemere Lake Corporation to construct a dam and reservoir in a certain part of the Blackberry River watershed in the town of New Marlborough.

Chapter 602 was an act authorizing the Water Resources Commission to construct a water retention area for flood control and other purposes in the watershed of the Diamond Brook in the Town of Walpole.

Chapter 603 was an act authorizing the Trustees of the University of Massachusetts to purchase and renovate certain property in the City of Boston.

Chapter 606 was an amendment to Chapter 128 of the General Laws. It struck out Sections 36 and 37 and put in a new Section 36. It is an act relative to the inspection of apiaries.

Chapter 685 is an amendment to Chapter 21 of the General Laws by adding a new Section 26. This act established a Water Pollution Control Division in the Department of Natural Resources.

Chapter 700 is an act amending Chapter 59, Section 5 of the General Laws, which provided for the exemption from taxation of certain property used for the abatement or prevention of water pollution.

The following Resolves affecting Agriculture and favorably acted upon:

Chapter 71 provided for an investigation and study by the Department of Natural Resources relative to certain forest lands and other related matters.

Chapter 88 increased the scope of the investigation and study by the Department of Natural Resources relative to certain forest lands and other related matters.

Chapter 89 provided for an investigation and study by the Department of Natural Resources of the inland wetlands in the Commonwealth.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 128 of the General Laws, I am filing herewith the report of the Department of Agriculture for the period from July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970.

Respectfully submitted

Nathan Chandler

Commissioner of Agriculture

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Board of Agriculture	County	Term Expires
Stephen Tavilla, Lexington	Middlesex	July, 1970
Antone L. Rose, Taunton	Bristol	July, 1971
Earle P. Parsons, Hadley	Hampshire	July, 1972
Tony Andrews, East Falmouth	Barnstable	July, 1973
Americo Cavallaro, Norwood	Norfolk	July, 1974
Paul N. Fawcett, Northborough	Worcester	July, 1975
Lloyd A. Hathaway	Plymouth	July, 1976

Commissioner of Agriculture — Nathan Chandler, Sterling Junction

Asst. Commissioner of Agriculture — Myron A. Maiewski, Whately

Divisions	Directors
Dairying & Animal Husbandry	J. Peter Griffin, Boston
Animal Health	Edward M. Dwyer, Weymouth
Markets	Nathaniel Tilden, Scituate
Plant Pest Control	Peter C. Kuzmiski, Randolph
Fairs	E. Gerry Mansfield, Peabody
Poultry & Poultry Products	Charles F. Shelnut, Somerville

Staff Offices	
Apiary Inspection	
Chief Apiary Inspector	Harlan E. Glidden, North Beverly
Bonding & Licensing of Milk Dealers & Poultry Dealers	
Senior Bonding Investigator	James T. Walsh, Boston
Inspection of Mink Farms	
Investigator of Mink Farms	Dennis Flynn, Grafton
Thoroughbred Breeding Program	
Supervisor	Thomas F. Moran

State Reclamation Board:

Edward Wright, Dedham - Chairman

John J. McCollum, Department of Agriculture

Harold D. Rose, Department of Public Health

Charles J. Cannon, Newburyport, Executive Secty of Board

FOREWORD

Section 1 of Chapter 806 of the Acts of 1969 set up the Massachusetts Standardbred Agricultural Fair and Breeding Fund Committee. The following members were appointed by Governor Sargent:

Abraham Schultz, Cambridge, Chairman
Dr. Francis W. McGee, Marlboro
William H. McAllister, Foxboro
Capt. Donald P. Lambert, Plymouth
Stephen J. Harvey, West Hatfield, Secretary

Section 2 of the said Chapter 807 set up the Massachusetts Thoroughbred Breeding Fund Program.

Lloyd A. Hathaway was appointed to the State Board of Agriculture on November 3, 1969, succeeding John Prentice, whose term had expired.

ANNUAL REPORT

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry

J. Peter Griffin, Director

July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970

Inspection and registration of all dairy farms that produce milk for the Massachusetts markets, as provided by Chapter 94, Sects. 16 - 16K of the General Laws continues. The volume of milk produced on farms that are under our inspection amounts to approximately 180% of the fluid milk needs of our market. Accordingly then a great deal of milk which comes under our inspection goes into by-products such as cottage cheese, cream, ice cream mix and powder.

Insufficient amounts of money in the travel account of our budget have slowed down and hampered our inspection program for the months of March, April, May and June. It is hoped that this work can be caught up with after July 1,1970 in order that the law may be complied with pertaining to the inspection of all farms before renewal of Certificates of Registration on January 1, of 1971.

Some of the men in this Division are licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture for grading and testing dairy products. This year they have been called upon to investigate complaints and ascertain the quality of U.S.D.A. graded dairy products at the commodity distribution centers for donated foods.

The certified rating officers employed in this division have been making inspections and computing ratings of supplies of milk according to the Milk Ordinance and Code of the United States Public Health Service as a service to

those dairy plants involved in federal programs.

Imitation milk has been packaged and offered for sale in northern New England, but it is reported that its appeal to the consuming public is not very good.

This division planned a leucocyte monitoring program to be made available to all milk plants in Massachusetts. The plan called for samples of milk to be taken monthly from all dairy farms in Massachusetts, delivered to the diagnostic laboratory in Amherst and there screened to determine the number of blood cells (or leucocytes). A high number of leucocytes indicates that the milk is abnormal and probably that the cow has a problem with mastitis. This program would be most beneficial to the dairy farmer and the consumer because it would make available to the farmer information on the trend of the quality of his milk so that if something were wrong he could take steps to correct it early. No funds were available for this program.

The elimination or at least control of mastitis in dairy herds makes for a better quality milk and a higher productivity per cow. Our present program for the eradication of streptococcus agalactiae has increased. We are now covering approximately 60% of the herds in the state.

A statistical report is attached.

DIVISION'S YEAR 7/1/69 to 6/30/70

DAIRY INSPECTORS' MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF _____ 19

FARMS

Farms inspected 10,063 Approved 8157 Not approved 1906

Farms reinspected 2394 Approved 1812 Not approved 582

Hearings requested 24 Farms suspended 77 Reinstated 48

Other visits: Farms 1080 Dealers 1402 Inspectors 363

Complaints Investigated 27 Days Other Work 124 Office 123 Meetings 99

PLANTS

Plants inspected 124 Approved 103 Not approved 8 Spot checked 48

TESTS OR CHECKS:

Temp. 722 Sediment 208 Bacteria 427 Caustic 12 Alkaline 10

Cans Milk Graded 100 Rejected 2 Milk Cans Checked 367 Condemned 29

Tank Trucks checked 487 Violations 69 Other trucks 4 Violations 2

R. R. Tank Cars checked 4 Violations _____

FLAVOR

No. Samples _____ Flavor Schools 2 Vo-Ag Training _____ Total days 7

PROTEIN

No. samples collected 5749 Total days 28

MASTITIS

Herds sampled 783 Cows sampled 39,972 Samples Collected 158,822

U.S.D.A. GRADING

Days sampling milk powder 46 Butter and cheese 52

ADMINISTRATION (DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

Hearings held _____ Meetings attended 15 Work with Insp. 16

Days at office 82 In field 27 Complaints 4

Inspector _____

Miles: State Car 396,339 Private auto _____

Sick Leave 168 Vacation 310

OVER: DETAILS OF ANY OTHER WORK

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1970

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

EDWARD M. DWYER

DIRECTOR

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN CHANDLER

COMMISSIONER

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970

To the Commissioner of Agriculture:

In accordance with Section 38, Chapter 129, General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, Acts of 1932, I herewith submit the report of the Division of Animal Health for the fiscal year, July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970, inclusive.

The results of frequent tests and surveillance of the cattle in the one large herd in the Commonwealth which experienced a severe outbreak of Tuberculosis in 1969, now show this herd to be well under control and have practically eliminated this disease.

In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Animal Health Division, under the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program enacted by Congress in 1961, we hope to attain a Hog Cholera free status with the rest of the country by 1972.

There were 29 outbreaks of Hog Cholera in Massachusetts during the fiscal year 1970, involving 12,782 head of swine. Indemnities to the swine owners amount to $137,683.17. This indemnity money was appropriated by the Legislature from the Agricultural Purposes Fund.

The usual number of miscellaneous diseases were reported during the fiscal year.

As in the past, we are still receiving the fine cooperation of the Animal Health Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, for which we are most grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward M. Dwyer

Edward M. Dwyer
Director

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

There were two thousand one hundred and twenty-one (2,121) tuberculin herd tests, seventy-five thousand five hundred and forty (75,540) animal tests applied to which one hundred and eighty-seven (187) head of cattle were declared reactors as compared with one thousand five hundred and seven (1,507) tuberculin herd tests and sixty-two thousand and fifty-six (62,056) animal tests applied the previous fiscal year to which one hundred and two (102) head of cattle reacted.

One hundred and eighty-three (183) of the one hundred and eighty-seven (187) head declared to be reactors were reported as having "no gross lesions" of tuberculosis at time of slaughter.

Four hundred and forty-six (446) herds containing six thousand and thirty-nine (6,039) head of cattle, included in the census report of June 30, 1969, were disposed of by the owners prior to the census period ending June 30, 1970.

Ninety-six (96) herds containing one thousand two hundred and forty-one (1,241) head of cattle to which testing has not previously been conducted are included in the census report of the period ending June 30, 1970.

Tuberculin tests are conducted by State and Federal accredited veterinarians under a State and Federal Cooperative Plan for the establishment of tuberculosis-free herds and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Following is a summary of the tuberculin tests as made by veterinarians for the twelve-month period of this report:

	HERDS	HEAD	REACTORS
Veterinarians paid by the State on a salary basis	746	27,617	184
Veterinarians paid by the State as Program Agents	1,365	47,525	3
Veterinarians paid by the owner	10	398	
	2,121	75,540	187

During the fiscal year, owners were reimbursed for one hundred and seven (107) grade cattle amounting to $7,570.90.

COUNTY CENSUS

AS OF

JUNE 30, 1970

COUNTY	HERDS	HEAD	100 OR MORE HEAD HERDS	HEAD
Barnstable	5	119	-	-
Berkshire	393	14,077	35	5,011
Bristol	327	11,196	17	3,137
Dukes	17	128	-	-
Essex	164	4,769	9	1,180
Franklin	459	14,449	23	3,189
Hampden	260	5,746	-	-
Hampshire	394	11,916	19	2,891
Middlesex	211	6,432	11	1,876
Nantucket	1	36	-	-
Norfolk	116	2,915	4	620
Plymouth	192	5,795	13	2,426
Worcester	816	25,102	41	5,692
TOTALS	3,355	102,680	172	26,022

BRUCELLOSIS

The Brucellosis program has been carried on in accordance with Chapter 129, General Laws as amended by Chapter 527, Acts of 1956.

During the fiscal year 1970 owners were reimbursed for two (2) grade cows and four (4) purebred cows, amounting to $250.00.

Following is a tabulation of the results of laboratory examination of the blood samples from cattle under this program; also from goats and swine.

BRUCELLOSIS

7/1/69 - 6/30/70

	Negative	Reactors	Suspicious	Others*	Totals
Cattle	6,989	4	60	256	7,310
Goats	337	0	1	15	353
Swine	541	9	0	3	553
TOTALS	7,867	13	61	274	8,216

* Containers broken, insufficient amount of serum, hemolyzed, or "CV" (Calfhood vaccinated and under eighteen months of age).

Certified Herds:	CATTLE	
	Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	23
	Cattle in Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	1,217
Certified Herds:	GOATS	
	Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	11
	Goats in Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	113
Validated Herds:	SWINE	
	Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	13
	Swine in Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	289

MILK RING TESTS

Negative	Suspicious	TOTAL
6,184	9	6,193

GOATS

7/1/69 - 6/30/70

This Division arranges for the tuberculin testing and blood testing of goats provided the owner signs an agreement to the effect that any goats declared as reactors to either test would be immediately disposed of for slaughter with no compensation allowed by the Commonwealth.

Under this agreement 511 goats were tuberculin tested and 255 blood tested. One (1) goat showed a suspicious reaction but was negative on retest.

CATTLE IMPORTS

7/1/69 - 6/30/70

Alabama	410	Montana	65
Canada	1117	Nebraska	15
Connecticut	1420	New Hampshire	558
Delaware	26	New Jersey	32
Georgia	2	New York	3104
Illinois	16	North Carolina	2
Indiana	18	North Dakota	26
Iowa	33	Ohio	41
Kansas	25	Pennsylvania	102
Kentucky	10	Rhode Island	246
Maine	2539	South Dakota	5
Maryland	27	Vermont	797
Minnesota	424	Virginia	20
Missouri	267	Washington	1
Wisconsin	29		

TOTAL - 11,377

One thousand one hundred and nineteen (1,119) permits were issued covering eleven thousand three hundred and seventy seven (11,377) head of cattle.

EXPORTS --- JULY 1, 1969 THRU JUNE 30, 1970

Interstate certificates of health were issued on three thousand nine hundred forty-four (3,944) head of cattle; eighty (80) goats; sixty-eight (68) sheep; one hundred thirty-nine (139) swine; and two (2) oxen, exported to other states and countries, as follows:

CATTLE

DESTINATION	HEAD
Alabama	50
Brazil	2
California	1
Canada	24
Colorado	1
Connecticut	511
Costa Rica	3
Dominican Republic	20
Florida	71
Greece	755
Idaho	1
Illinois	7
Indiana	3
Iowa	30
Italy	3
Kansas	4
Kentucky	2
Maine	375
Maryland	23
Michigan	6
Mississippi	38
Nebraska	1
New Hampshire	167
New Jersey	5
New York	726
Ohio	9
Pennsylvania	40
Rhode Island	574
Spain	16
Vermont	422
Virginia	35
West Germany	7
West Virginia	1
Wisconsin	5
Wyoming	6
Total	3,944

GOATS

Canada	2
Connecticut	3
Honduras	71
Michigan	1
Mississippi	1
New Hampshire	1
Oregon	1
Total	80

SHEEP

Connecticut	1
Honduras	3
New Hampshire	31
New York	22
Pennsylvania	10
Rhode Island	1
Total	68

SWINE

Connecticut	2
Maine	5
New Hampshire	129
New York	3
Total	139

OXEN

Maine	2
Total	2

QUARANTINE STATION AT LITTLETON

Total number of livestock received at the Farmers Live Animal Market Exchange in Littleton from July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970 was as follows:

Cattle	18,573
Calves	20,851
Swine	25,315
Sheep	769
TOTAL	65,508

The following Massachusetts animals went through the chute:

Tuberculosis Reactors	2 head
Tuberculosis Suspects	3 head
Brucellosis Reactors	4 head
Brucellosis Suspects	7 head
TOTAL	16 "

In addition to FLAME in Littleton, the following animals were received and sold at the Livestock Auction in Easton and the Northampton Cooperative Auction Association, Inc. in Whately, Massachusetts:

Easton

Cattle	7,684
Calves	6,229
Sheep and Goats	304
TOTAL	14,217

Whately

Cattle	4,060
Calves	11,245
Sheep and Goats	888
Swine	1,189
TOTAL	17,382

PERMITS TO FEED GARBAGE TO SWINE

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA PROGRAM
CHAPTER 655 ACTS OF 1953

Fiscal Year 1970

July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970

		Permits Issued
July	1969	0
August	"	3
September	"	1
October	"	0
November	"	0
December	"	0
January	1970	170
February	"	14
March	"	12
April	"	5
May	"	1
June	"	1
	TOTAL	207

****

HOG CHOLERA

Fiscal Year 1970

Number of cases	29
Number of swine	12,782
Total indemnity paid by The Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$137,683.17

RABIES

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1938, Sections 6 and 7 "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Chapter 129, Section 21 of the General Laws, was amended under Chapter 29, Acts of 1963 to read: "All dogs known to have bitten persons shall be quarantined for a period of ten (10) days for observation, at the end of which period, if no symptoms of rabies have developed, said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

One thousand and sixty-two (1062) persons were bitten by stray animals. The brains of six hundred and thirty-two (632) animals were sent to Wassermann Laboratory for examination. Of that number five hundred and thirty-nine (539) were reported to have bitten five hundred and sixty-six (566) persons.

The following tabulation is a record of bites inflicted by dogs and other animals.

RABIES

Bite Cases

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Laboratory UNSATIS-FACTORY
1969					
July	1,811	4	65		7
August	1,291	2	52		7
September	1,529	3	60	1	7
October	1,191	4	41		3
November	834	9	14	1	
December	862		56		3
1970					
January	564		35		2
February	591	2	30		
March	886	2	31		2
April	1,325	1	52		3
May	1,589	7	35		1
June	1,652	3	117	1	6
TOTALS	14,125	37	588	3	41

RABIES

Bite Cases --- Fiscal Year 1970

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Laboratory UNSATISFACTORY
Dogs	13,470	36	120		3
Apes	1				
Baby Alligators	1				
Bats			30	3	11
Big Brown Bats			1		
Calves	1				
Cats	376		88		7
Chipmunks	5		23		1
Coati-Mundis			1		
Crows			1		
Deer	3				
Desert Rats	1				
Donkeys	1				
Field Mice			1		
Flying Squirrels			1		
Foxes			11		
Geese	1				
Gerbils	52		32		3
Guinea Pigs	11		7		2
Hamsters	53	1	51		
Horses	16				
Kittens			6		
Mice	19		16		2
Moles			9		1
Monkeys	30				
Muskrats			4		
Opossums			1		
Otters	1				
Pet Mice			2		
Pet Rabbits			4		
Pet Rats			1		
Pet Skunks			1		
Pet Squirrels			4		
Ponies	1				
Puppies			1		
Rabbits	39		21		3
Racoons	16		43		4
Rats	10		11		
Red Squirrels			1		
Skunks	3		12		1
Squirrels	10		64		2
Squirrel Monkeys	1		1		
Siamese Cats			1		
Shrews			1		
Voles			13		1
White Burros	1				
White Mice	1		1		
White Rats	1				
Woodchucks			3		
TOTALS	14,125	37	588	3	41

LICENSED DEALERS IN BOVINE ANIMALS

During the fiscal year 1970 there were one hundred and fourteen (114) licenses issued to dealers in dairy and beef cattle, and one hundred and forty nine (149) plates were sent out for use on the trucks operated by these dealers.

A total of seven thousand, four hundred and twelve (7,412) dairy cattle and five hundred and forty five (545) beef cattle were reported by licensed dealers as purchased and sold.

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

During the fiscal year 1970, we issued two hundred and seventy six (276) Certifications of Equine Examination for four hundred and fifty nine (459) horses leaving the State for Shows, Fairs and Races.

This Division received four hundred and twenty one (421) Certifications of Equine Examination for one thousand and two hundred sixty six (1,266) horses that came into the State for Racing, Exhibitions and Breeding. These horses came from thirty seven (37) States and Canada, Australia, England and Italy.

A careful close watch for Equine Infectious Anemia and/or any other disease has proven beneficial. Not a single case was reported for the year 1970.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

PULLORUM	4 flocks of birds were quarantined and later released.
INFECTIOUS LARYNGOTRACHEITIS	6 flocks of poultry were quarantined and released.
CONTAGIOUS ECTHYMA (Sore Mouth)	2 flock of sheep were quarantined and later released.
SALMONELLA	Turtles confined to one store infected and destroyed.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE, SHEEP AND GOATS

In accordance with Section 10, Chapter 129 of the General Laws the annual inspection of neat cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats and of the premises where kept was completed.

Reports received from the cities and towns showed that inspection indicated the following information:

COUNTY	HERDS	NEAT CATTLE	HORSES	SWINE HERDS	SWINE HEAD	SHEEP	GOATS
Barnstable	9	128	409	1	1	106	54
Berkshire	382	14,148	1,090	51	539	584	57
Bristol	431	12,871	1,591	95	10,680	903	181
Dukes	14	131	102	4	27	758	4
Essex	178	5,586	1,696	36	4,355	462	108
Franklin	480	15,645	910	56	719	527	62
Hampden	298	6,033	901	22	1,413	592	111
Hampshire	407	12,668	1,007	49	2,214	1,398	71
Middlesex	277	5,722	2,697	75	13,446	593	165
Nantucket	2	47	18	1	1	34	1
Norfolk	102	2,499	1,279	20	1,498	800	73
Plymouth	249	6,571	1,539	53	5,734	611	116
Suffolk	-	-	104	1	1	14	28
Worcester	892	26,428	2,265	114	16,299	1,439	265
TOTALS	3,721	108,477	15,608	578	56,927	8,821	1,296

Of the total number of cattle inspected, fifty-four thousand nine hundred eighty-six (54,986) were grade dairy cows; ten thousand four hundred eighty-seven (10,487) were purebred dairy cows. There were also four hundred sixty-nine (469) purebred bulls listed.

Also, there were one hundred and eight (108) donkeys; twenty (20) buffalo; thirty-one (31) deer; seventeen (17) burros; one (1) elk; eleven (11) mules; six (6) jackasses; one thousand two hundred (1,200) mink; one (1) ram; eight (8) llamas; three (3) Long Horns inspected this year.

Regional meetings of Inspectors of Animals were held by the Director in the month of October in Northampton, Worcester, and in our Boston Office.

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1969 -- June 30, 1970

DIVISION OF MARKETS

Nathaniel Tilden
Director

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Nathan Chandler
Commissioner

December 3, 1970

Publication #5426 approved by State Purchasing Agent, Alfred C. Holland

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Secretaries

Elizabeth S. Fox
Teresa Quinn
Mildred Qualls

The function of the Division of Markets is to create the best possible climate for the state's agricultural products and to help with a variety of programs aimed at insuring that these products move through marketing channels in an orderly manner from the farm to the consumer.

This is no small responsibility. The marketing of farm products in Massachusetts involves cash receipts to farmers of more than 170 million dollars and an agribusiness worth five billion dollars annually, making it the second largest industry in the state. The Division of Markets role includes providing certain essential market information, shipping point inspections, timely product promotion, and consumer protection.

Our personnel are qualified for many kinds of inspection, investigation and market reporting , thus making for both economy and efficiency. These services include all fruit and vegetable inspections at shipping points and at retail stores, purity blueberry inspections, wholesale price reporting in Boston, Worcester and Springfield city markets, editing Special Apple Market Reports, retail price reporting for the Greater Boston area, Milk Flavor Programs and Crop Reporting Programs operating under Federal-State matching funds, inspection and certification of approved controlled atmosphere storage rooms, seed inspection and administration of the seed inspection law including cooperative work with the U.S.D.A. in regard to the Federal Seed Act.

We are also charged with the administration of the apple, potato and "native" labeling and grading laws, with the gathering of statistical marketing data, and with acting as a clearing house for all press releases issued by the Department.

The latest monthly crop estimates of apples, potatoes, onions and cranberries as received by teletype by the U.S.D.A. are prepared and mailed to interested parties.

The Division of Markets is responsible for the release of all publicity through radio, television, press releases and meetings, including special promotional functions, tours of markets and agricultural growing areas to help a better movement of locally-grown fruits, vegetables and flowers.

Among our many marketing services, of major importance is our Federal-State Inspection Service. For 51 continuous years all state agriculture departments in the nation have cooperated with the U.S.D.A. in providing shipping point fruit and vegetable inspections for their own states' farm products.

Massachusetts has been among the leaders in providing this service for financially interested parties. This has resulted in better marketing conditions and an upgrading of quality from the grower level through packers, distributors, receivers to the final consumer.

It was recognized as far back as World War I that as markets increased in size and distance from growing areas, some common bond of understanding as to the quality of fresh products was essential between buyer and seller in order to effectively maintain healthy marketing conditions. This led to the establishment of U.S. Grades or Standards for potatoes, the first product to be so covered. Since then hundreds of grades and standards have been set and now cover practically all fresh commodities.

With the signing of a Memoranda of Agreement between Massachusetts and the U.S.D.A., this state agreed to have our own state inspectors trained by the Department.

This training includes sampling the product in a federally prescribed uniform manner, keeping proper and accurate note sheets to determine the final grade of the product and writing the quality, condition and final grade of the product in the proper terminology. After training all our State inspectors are issued a U.S.D.A. license, a requirement they must meet before being allowed to inspect.

In return Massachusetts is allowed to certify Massachusetts farm products by trained and licensed inspectors on official U.S.D.A. certificates which are accepted as prima facie evidence in all U.S. courts.

This inspection service is offered by the Division of Markets to any financially interested parties within the Commonwealth on a fee basis and thus the program becomes self-sustaining. All fees are retained by the Commonwealth except for a very small administrative cost retained by the U.S.D.A.

For many years the Federal-State Inspection Service in Massachusetts, through strict adherence to grades and other essential data, has done much to upgrade the quality, condition and grade of the final product. Massachusetts leads the world in the production of cranberries and many shipments of this product carry a Federal-State certificate.

The two major commodities inspected for grade at shipping points in Massachusetts are apples and potatoes. Our state produces one-third of all the apples grown in New England with an annual crop of about three million bushels.

By law all apples must be inspected for export and our inspection service has been instrumental in helping Bay State farmers maintain this lucrative market. The inspection service has aided in developing new methods of transportation, especially in the export field.

Palletization, bulk bins, and now the latest containerization have all been inaugurated here to improve arrival conditions for the

"tender" McIntosh apple in foreign ports.

The greatest demand for our inspection service again has been on the shipment of export apples, mainly to the United Kingdom. Apples are also inspected for shipment to California where the demand has been increasing each year, and for military purchases.

Because of the complexity of apple inspection work, a Federal-State sponsored training school is held annually for all New England inspectors. This year it was held at Belfast, Maine, with the New England U.S.D.A. supervisor, two Washington officials and our own Chief Market Investigator acting as instructors in a two-day refresher course.

The export apple inspection is of major importance, due primarily to the demand and acceptance of controlled atmosphere stored apples, our valuable McIntosh variety and our quality packs. McIntosh apples cannot be grown successfully in European countries. The controlled atmosphere method of storing apples greatly lengthens the marketing season and allows shipment of apples in good condition well into June, thus providing a more orderly marketing season for the entire apple industry.

This year, because of a better market in the United Kingdom and a less restricted use of the containerization method of shipment, our apple export shipments were double those of last year.

However, our apples seem headed for increasing competition in the export field as several European countries are now starting to harvest the fruits of larger plantings made over the past decade. Apple market competition on the United Kingdom market now comes from Italy always a large producer, and from France where production has increased sixfold during the past 10 years.

The devaluation of the pound and the Common Market situation have imposed further economic obstacles.

It is essential that foreign markets not only be maintained but increased as our own domestic crops reach fulfillment in production, otherwise domestic markets will be in jeopardy.

Most of the apples exported were handled by "containerization" vessels this year as they were last year. By this method the trailer itself is lifted off the truck chassis onto a specialy designed boat and becomes the container on the vessel. It is then put onto another chassis at the foreign port and so arrives at its destination with practically no handling of the fruit. This results in the final consumer getting a better and more useful product.

The Port of Boston is set up to handle this containerization at Castle Island. But because of unsettled labor conditions and a lack of equipment, all the container trailers, involving many thousands of cartons of apples, had to be diverted to the Port of New York, thus causing delay and an added expense to Massachusetts shippers.

Potato inspections held at almost the same level as last year but all indications point to a greater use of this service next year.

Since agricultural crop yields are subject to the whims of Nature, it is often difficult to determine in advance just where our inspection services will be needed in an upcoming season but by careful attention to crop estimates, weather conditions and other technical data, the Division has been able to cover all inspections with a minimum of delay to shippers and receivers even though the inspection service is badly undermanned.

Cranberry inspections also held at about the same level as last year. In recent years such new products as cranberry juice cocktail and combinations of cranberry juice with other fruit juices, among

them apple juice and prune juice, have rejuvenated the entire cranberry industry.

Blueberry inspections for purity again were carried out in July and August at a small laboratory in West Granville. This service, again on a fee basis, has proven very valuable, especially on berries frozen for processors.

Now that carrots are being grown successfully in the Sunderland area, a newer type of product inspection has become necessary to serve these growers.

In conclusion, with ever-increasing demands for mandatory shipping point inspections, a self-supporting service, and working with a pre-determined budget, and taking into consideration the changing seasonal aspects of agriculture, we again found it impossible to put as much emphasis on other state enforcement duties as they should have had. For example, our state apple, potato, "Native" branding laws and seed inspections could only be cared for on a spot check basis.

As shipping point inspection is carried out on a fee basis, a better solution would be a revolving fund similar to that in most other states. This would provide ample funds for seasonal inspections without hampering the other essential services to agriculture and to consumers by weakening such other inspection programs.

Following are the billings for fruit and vegetable inspections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970 and a comparative table for the like period of the previous year:

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION BILLINGS

	Season 1968-69	Season 1969-70
Apples	$1,281.37	$2,454.76
Blueberries	154.20	120.60
Carrots	216.02	375.17

Cranberries	42.75	72.66
Onions	30.90	22.50
Potatoes	1,914.78	1,438.85
Squash	6.60	0.00
TOTAL BILLINGS	$3,646.62	$4,484.54
Reimbursement from Federal Government for Inspection Services	190.30	248.60
GRAND TOTAL	$3,836.92	$4,733.14

All C.A. apple storages were registered with this Division, assigned a number, and air constituents of each room checked by our inspectors in conjunction with daily records kept by the operator. These checks were made at least once a month for the required 90 days to attest the rooms' compliance with our State C.A. Laws and thus to merit the controlled atmosphere label.

January was the start of seed inspections, sampling both package flower and vegetable seeds shipped into the state and seeds shipped directly to florists and market gardeners.

As Spring started to open up, shipments of agricultural seeds, including grass mixtures, began to appear. These were added to the inspectors' pickup list and so a good cross-section of all types of seeds being sold in the state, representing all wholesalers, was soon sampled and forwarded to the official Seed Laboratory at the University of Massachusetts.

Here the seeds were checked for trueness to type, germination and performance. If any irregularities were uncovered, the lots in question were removed from sale.

OFFICIAL SEED LABORATORY REPORT FOR FISCAL 1970

Official Samples

Agricultural seeds	92	
Mixtures	64	
Vegetables and herbs	419	
Flowers	373	
Trees and shrubs	16	
Total		964

Service Samples

Agricultural	54	
Mixtures	19	
Vegetables and herbs	512	
Flowers	464	
Trees and shrubs	14	
Others (weeds etc.)	9	
Total		1072
Grand Total		2036

In addition to these seeds which were given 2,602 various tests, the inspectors issued 90 stop sales orders covering 391 lots of seeds that were obviously mislabeled.

The Seed Laboratory found approximately seven per cent of the official samples mislabeled and issued corresponding violation notices.

This office again took immediate action on any lots showing poor germination or which were unfit for sale by issuing stop sale orders.

The Department held ten (10) official hearings before its legal staff for seed concerns who were persistently selling old and outdated stock, or that with poor germination, or that was unfit for seeding stock. The State Seed Law was amended January 1, 1970.

This is just one more important consumer protection service with which the Division is charged and which it finds increasingly difficult to handle because of a shortage of funds and personnel.

A continuing program has been the inspection of certain state approved apple farm stands and cider mills. This is an attempt to raise the standards of fruit and cider to insure the consumer a better product and also to maintain consumer protection regarding health and sanitary conditions.

Regarding our price reporting service, the Boston wholesale produce market is our largest and most important.

The New England Produce Center, a privately owned market, has incorporated all the most modern features for handling fresh produce from all parts of the United States and the world.

Our Boston market investigator is charged with gathering marketing data from this market center. He starts work early in the morning during the peak of wholesale market transactions, collecting the day's receipts, prices and market trends from nearby suppliers and commission houses, makes reports on the market by tape over telephone for radio and television transmission, as well as calls to other radio stations in other New England states for quick dissemination.

Back at the office, he completes his resume of the market by calling chain store headquarters to wind up the Boston market information, after which he exchanges information with the Federal market reporter on nearby receipts for comparison with competing shipments from out-of-state sources. This friendly cooperation makes for efficiency in reducing duplication between federal and state sources.

After all statistics and market trends are gathered, a daily Boston Wholesale Market Report is edited and mailed to a large subscription list in cooperation with the New England Vegetable Growers Association. This report also includes each week a summary of the previous week's produce receipts and a comparison with the corresponding week of the previous year.

During the peak marketing season for local produce during August and September, midweek F.O.B. Massachusetts farm prices together with crop notes are featured in the Boston Wholesale Produce Market Report each Thursday. At this time of year an increased and substantial volume of nearby produce is sold wholesale at farms to roadside stands and for shipment to chain stores outside the state.

A permanent wholesale Market Investigator is maintained also in both Springfield and Worcester. These men do similar work but because there is no Federal reporter in these smaller markets, our men gather and quote the wholesale prices of both nearby and shipped-in produce. These reports are frequently called for by shippers or transporting rail lines to be used as a basis for claims in damage suits. Dissemination of both the Springfield and Worcester report is primarily through local radio and newspapers plus a small mailing list.

This Division compiles and edits a Special Apple Market Report, giving a complete apple marketing picture for all of New England and New York, as well as for Massachusetts. The report is issued for the entire apple marketing season, from August into June until the close of the marketing of C.A. fruit.

Included in this report are the following features: Wholesale prices at the New England Produce Center; mid-week F.O.B. prices at Massachusetts country shipping points, including F.A.S. export prices; Massachusetts and New York storage holdings by varieties, both standard and C.A. twice monthly; out-of-storage movement with comparisons; first of the month detailed storage holdings for all other New England states and U.S. totals by states.

In addition, as space permits, wholesale prices at other city markets, shipping point prices and trends and other information pertinent to the apple industry are included.

Because of the predominance of McIntosh grown in New England, particular stress is placed on McIntosh holdings, out-of-storage movement and wholesale prices to aid in the favorable movement of the crop. This special report is mailed to a subscription list, even to subscribers on the West Coast, and it has been called the best, most complete apple report issued in the East. For many it acts as a guide to the better marketing of the apple crop.

A retail report of prices covering fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, and dairy products, the information gathered from a cross-section of markets in Greater Boston. This report contains pertinent comments emphasizing nearby fruits and vegetables and lists best buys. It is issued each Wednesday and is mailed without charge to a large list that has requested this service.

In addition, this investigator is responsible for furnishing a guest of the Department on Channel 5 TV each week. This TV time is furnished without charge to the Department as a public service and is used to promote all phases of agriculture.

The Massachusetts Milk Flavor Program provides flavor quality control service to 70 milk plants receiving milk directly from 1,800 producers located in Massachusetts and adjacent states. Tank shipments from out-of-state sources are also covered. This service is used by the processing plants to maintain good flavor quality in milk products offered to consumers, including milk supplied to the School Lunch and/or Milk Programs.

The Massachusetts Vegetable Crop Survey, carried on cooperatively by the Statistical Reporting Service of the USDA and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, compiled data and prepared estimates on 48 vegetable crops regarding planting intentions, harvested acreage, lost or abandoned acreage, yield, prices received by growers, value and

production. Acreage estimates were prepared by counties.

This project also provided data showing the importance and change in usage of several market outlets. Price estimates and market supplies were classified as to retail and wholesale usage and data was also given on produce sold at roadside by the producing grower (retail) and sold to other roadside stands (wholesale).

Our Roadside Marketing Program was again successful in upgrading the quality of perishables in all types of roadside stands across the state.

Funds for the Milk Flavor Program, Vegetable Crop Survey, and Roadside Stand Programs were matched with funds from the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

During the year, personnel attended and participated in local, regional and national marketing meetings which again proved valuable in keeping the staff aware of the latest in marketing techniques. Among these meetings were the following: Northeast Market Directors' Meeting at Harrisburg, Pa; Northeast Seed Control Officials Meeting at Washington, D.C; National Seed Control Officials Meeting, also at Washington, D.C; Regional Marketing Workshop at Hartford, Conn., and many state fruit and vegetable association meetings throughout the year.

The Division of Markets is charged with the responsibility of promoting and publicizing Massachusetts farm products. In addition to the normal information, promotion was carried out through newspapers, radio, television and speaking engagements by the Division's personnel.

The Division was successful with a major apple promotion, a greenhouse tomato promotion and several other special promotions. It also had fruit, vegetable and flower exhibits at the Brockton Fair, the Eastern States Exposition, and the New England Flower Show.

Many problems in agriculture have concerned the Division of Markets this year but again the two most frustrating concerned the plight of the Port of Boston and the problem of insufficient labor for the harvesting of fruits and vegetables. Neither of these appears easy of solution.

The Port of Boston has the potential for being the best port on the entire East Coast. It has the deepest natural harbor which could readily handle super cargo vessels. It is closer to Europe by several hours than all other ports. But because of continuing labor disputes, poor equipment and a general erosion of all facilities, Boston is now recognized as a second class port of call.

Because of its seasonal nature, agriculture is continually faced with a labor problem and at no time is this more crucial and pressing than at harvest time. At one time this problem was greatly eased by importing labor from outside the country, from Canada, Mexico and Puerto Rico, as examples. But over the past few years these sources have been gradually closed by the U.S. Department of Labor, making it imperative to find new sources. The Division of Markets is ever on the alert to locate such possible sources.

In conclusion, because of constant changes in marketing practices, the Division of Markets staff finds itself becoming more and more involved in many new services and activities. This means spreading our personnel thinner and thinner over the many duties with which we are charged and some services are necessarily slighted.

This Division is convinced that the production and orderly marketing of food is of the utmost importance, essential to the well-being of the agricultural community. But because of a lack of personnel, low salaries and an insufficient working budget, we are unable to cover the many serivies with which we are charged in a satisfactory manner.

Such a situation can only be improved if the Department of Agriculture is allotted more adequate funds and additional personnel. We might then be able to report that all phases of our work had been as fully covered as they deserve to be.

Annual Report July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970

Division of Plant Pest Control

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

P. C. Kuzmiski, Director
Division of Plant Pest Control

July 1, 1970

Publication No. 5298 approved by State Purchasing Agent, Alfred C. Holland

ANNUAL REPORT

FORWARD

Each July 1st. the various divisions of the Department of Agriculture are called upon to recapitulate on the various functions pertaining to their work.

The Division of Plant Pest Control carries on a number of activities, some on a continuing basis, others on a project basis, but all are carried out according to the authority of Chapter 128, sections 16-31A inclusive.

It is interesting to note that due partly to the recent interest in the environment, this division is receiving more and more requests for information on pesticides, their uses, and the alternate methods for insect and disease control on plants.

In an effort to satisfy an ever demanding public, it is more imperative than ever that the Division of Plant Pest Control carry out the various activities with as much thoroughness and completeness as possible.

The following report is a summation of activities carried on by the division during the past fiscal year:

PERSONNEL

The permanent staff of the Division of Plant Pest Control is as follows:

Peter C. Kuzmiski, Director

Warren P. Shepard, Assistant Director

Eugene F. MacDonough, - Supervising Nursery Inspector

Fernando Monteiro, Plant Pest Suppressor

Harlan E. Glidden, Chief Apiary Inspector

Deena Moran, Secretary to the Division

It was noted in the last annual report that there was a Plant Pest Suppressor's position open in the western part of the state. That position was filled during the fiscal year with a very capable man who is assisting this division in providing better inspection service for those nurseries and persons located in the western part of the Commonwealth.

During the spring and summer months, temporary help is employed to assist with the big job of inspecting the approximately 450 nurseries and 10,000 colonies of bees located throughout the state. Usually seven inspectors are hired for each of the two jobs. The nursery inspectors usually are entomology majors from the University of Massachusetts who get valuable on-the-job training in the field. We have found this arrangement for obtaining qualified summer help to be an excellent one.

The apiary inspectors on the other hand usually are older men who have kept bees for some time and are well trained to recognize the various diseases of bees and can recommend cures. Here again, this system of obtaining inspectors has proven to be one which works very well.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

NURSERY INSPECTION

This is one of the main projects carried on each year by the division in accordance with Chapter 128. Under this law all persons and firms who grow and sell nursery stock, must have their growing stock inspected for harmful plant insect and disease pests.

Based on an inspector's report, a certificate is issued and a copy of this certificate must accompany each shipment made. The bulk of the inspection work is done during July and August when the stock is actually growing, however, when a new nursery is located an inspection is made as soon as possible.

A quick check with last year's total will indicate a decrease in the number of firms but a larger total for acreage.

The totals for the type of nurseries and acreage are listed below.

Type of Plant Stock	Number of Establishments	Approximate Acreage
General (deciduous, evergreen perennial)	344	2,671
Berry (Blueberry, raspberry strawberry)	17	86
Dahlia & Gladiolus	16	13
Greenhouse	66	
	443	2,770

As was stated earlier, the main reason for inspecting nurseries is to find out if any harmful pests are on the nursery stock itself. From the inspectors' reports of all nurseries inspected during the 1969-70 season, the following list of pests found was compiled:

INSECTS FOUND IN MASSACHUSETTS NURSERIES 1969

Insect	Host Plant	No. Nurseries Infested
White Pine Weevil	White Pine, Spruce, Red Pine	45
Spruce Galls	Norway Spruce	65
Aphids	Fl. Crabs, Fir, Birch, Tulip Tree, Annuals	31
Leaf Rollers	Blueberry, Maple	8

INSECTS FOUND IN MASSACHUSETTS NURSERIES 1969 (Con't.)

Insect	Host Plant	No. Nurseries Infested
Fletcher Scale	Yew	9
Japanese Beetle	Willow, Mt. Ash, Rose Hawthorne, Fruit Trees	56
Maple Gall Mites	Maple	17
Pine Needle Scale	Pine	3
White Fly	Annuals, Mums	24
Woolly Aphid	Hawthorne, Apple, Mt. Ash	11
Lacebug	Andromeda, Rhododendron	53
Mealybug	Yew	26
Gypsy Moth	White Oak, Swamp Maple	11
Thrips	Mum, Day Lily	2
Birch Leaf Mimer	Birch	16
Oyster Shell Scale	Lilac	14
Pine Bark Aphid	Pine	9
Taxus Weevil	Yew	1
Leaf Hoppers	Maple, Euonymus	10
Willow Leaf Beetle	Willow	8
Holly Leaf Mimer	American Holly	1

DISEASES FOUND IN MASSACHUSETTS NURSERIES 1969

Disease	Host Plant	No. Nurseries Infested
Powdery Mildew	Lilac, Euonymus	6
Leaf Spots	Dogwood, Purple Plum, Roses	5
Blister Rust	White Pine	2
Fire Blight	Mt. Ash	1
Cedar Apple Rust	Fl. Crabs	1

INSECTS & DISEASES FOUND IN MASSACHUSETTS BERRY NURSERIES 1969

Insect or Disease	Host Plant	No. Nurseries Effected
Stem Gall	Blueberry	4
Leaf Rollers	Blueberry	1
Leaf Spot	Strawberry	4
Leaf Chewers	Blueberry, Strawberry	8
Aphids	Strawberry	4
Cyclamen Mite	Strawberry	3
Japanese Beetle	Blueberry	3

INSECTS & DISEASES FOUND IN MASSACHUSETTS GREENHOUSES 1969

Insect or Disease	Host Plant	Greenhouse Effected
Whitefly	Lantana, Fuchia Geranium, Tomato, Mum	34
Sooty Mold	Ivy	3
Leaf Spots	Ivy, Geranium	5
Mites	Dianthus, Mums, Roses	10
Cyclamen Mite	Snapdragon, Geranium	3
Red Spider	Azalea, Roses, Dianthus, Mums, Citrus	13
Hemispherical Scale	Orchid, Citrus	5
Aphids	Dianthus, Mums	6
Thrips	Gladiolus	1
Mealy Bug	Fuchia, Begonia, Coleus	5

A quick rundown of the above chart will indicate that Spruce Gall Aphid leads the list followed by Japanese Beetles, Lacebugs, and White Pine Weevil.

It should be noted that with most of these insects, control is fairly easy but the timing for controlling the pest is quite

important. For instance, with the White Pine Weevil, the trees need to be sprayed early in the spring with a dormant oil in order to control the weevil. Once the larvae are inside the growing tip, no amount of spraying will do any good.

With several of the insects, such as the Spruce Gall Aphid and the White Pine Weevil, if they are found during the summer inspection, a Red Tag is issued in order to bring the situation to the owners attention. A follow up inspection is made during the fall to be sure the problem has been cleaned up.

Our Red Tag program has proved to be quite helpful to the nurserymen and many of them have informed the division to that effect.

ISSUANCE OF AGENT'S LICENSES

Another project carried on by this division is the issuance of agent's licenses to all persons and firms engaged in the sale of, but not growing, nursery stock.

Before a license is issued, the person or firm must fill in and return to this office an application which lists their sources of supply. In this way, we can check to be certain that all persons and firms are selling stock which has been inspected by Massachusetts or another state.

This project is a continuing one in that licenses are issued throughout the year in an effort to keep all persons and firms which might decide at any time to start selling nursery stock, with a valid license.

It should be noted that in some cases this division works on a reciprocal basis with other states by not charging out of state firms to do business in this state and vice versa. Our only requirement is that a valid copy of either their growers' certificate or agents' license

be attached to each shipment made into the Commonwealth.

CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Many persons and firms call upon the division throughout the year for the certification of plants and plant products consigned to foreign countries.

Each and every shipment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate stating that the plants are substantially insect and disease free and meets all of the requirements for the importing country. Inspections are made immediately prior to shipping to be certain that no pests are present at the time of shipping. The items most exported are flower bulbs and carnation cuttings. The chart below gives a breakdown of all shipments made during the past year.

COUNTRY	CARNATION CUTTINGS	SEEDS	BULBS	MISCELLANEOUS	NURSERY STOCK
Germany	1		2		
Canada	15	1	28	17	3
Jamaica	25				
Venezuela	12				
Mexico	13				
Colombia	8				
Austria			1		
Italy		1	2		
New Zealand			2		
Guatemala	3			1	
Australia	1	2	2		
Norway	5				
Argentina	2		1		
Denmark				1	
India			1	1	
Switzerland				1	
England		2	1	1	
Czechoslovakia		2	7	2	
Nicaragua	1				
Sweden	3	2			
France		3			
Israel			1		
Russia		5	1		
Hungary		2	1		
Japan		1			
Equador			1		
Romania		3			
Costa Rica	2			1	

COUNTRY	CARNATION CUTTINGS	SEEDS	BULBS	MISCELLANEOUS	NURSERY STOCK
Jordan				1	
Spain		1			
Poland				1	
Puerto Rico				3	
Portugal		1			
	91	26	50	31	3

It should also be noted that as occasion demands, this division also inspects plants belonging to homeowners taking their plants to foreign countries.

INSPECTION OF INCOMING SHIPMENTS OF NURSERY STOCK

Under Section 20 of the Plant Pest Law, there is a provision that requires transportation companies to notify this division when they receive nursery stock consigned to points in Massachusetts.

This section provides us with a built-in safeguard for protecting the nursery stock and plants growing in the state. If an insect or disease condition exists when the nursery stock arrives in Massachusetts, and the transportation company notifies us to that effect, we can insist the material be treated, returned to the owner, or if necessary, destroyed.

Constant checking of this sort is an aid to keeping Massachusetts free from new and possibly harmful insects and diseases.

COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Throughout the year, this division cooperates with the U.S.D.A. in the survey, trapping and inforcement of the various quarantines.

One quarantine which this division works actively on is No. 37, Postentry, which allows persons and firms to import plants from foreign

countries under a special permit.

Those importing plants agree in writing to grow the plants they import under detention for two growing seasons. During that time personnel from this division and Plant Quarantine inspect the plants at least twice during each year for harmful insects and diseases not present at the time of importation.

After the two seasons are complete, (one season in the case of greenhouse material), this division submits inspection reports to the Plant Quarantine Division which has the authority to release the plants from detention.

The following is a listing of the plants held in detention during the fiscal year July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970:

AMOUNT	NAME OF MATERIAL	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
1	Avocado	St Lucia
1	Jasmine	St. Lucia
13	Anthurium	Colombia
296	Roses	Ireland, Scotland. Franch. Japan. England
30	Acer	Holland
100	Aesculus	Holland
200	Rubus	Canada
26	Hydrangea	England
4	Ligustrum	England
2	Cydonia	Bulgaria
1	Juniperus	Japan
1	Dianthus	Scotland
3	Salix	Scotland
478		

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

As was stated in the last annual report the U.S.D.A. has revoked the federal quarantine No. 63 and left the option of continuing the program up to the individual states.

Massachusetts decided to continue to issue permits for the planting of currants & gooseberries in non-restricted towns and cities.

During the course of the fiscal year, 37 permits were issued for the importation of currants & gooseberries into the Commonwealth.

With the possible revision in the listing of prohibited towns, this program is expected to be carried on with only minor changes.

At the present time we are fortunate in having two men assigned to U.S.D.A. offices in the state.

Mr. Eugene MacDonough is stationed in the Waltham office of the Agricultural Research Service. The major portion of his work continues to be assisting in the enforcement of the federal quarantines now in effect that pertain to Massachusetts. These include: Japanese Beetle, Gypsy Moth, Cereal leaf Beetle, and the European Chafer Quarantines.

It should be noted that Mr. MacDonough took a promotional examination for the Supervising Nursery Inspector's job and passed with flying colors.

During the fiscal year, Mr. MacDonough performs various duties in relation to the above-mentioned quarantines. For example, during June he places European Chafer traps at pre-determined sites in order to ascertain the spread, if any, of the chafer from its present known area. If there is any spread, during the fall he assists with the soil treating program by operating various pieces of equipment used in the application of soil insecticide for chafer control.

From time to time work is also done on other insects such as the Cereal leaf Beetle, Gypsy Moth, Brown-tail Moth, and Japanese Beetle.

Another phase of his work is making inspections on plants consigned to other states and areas where both federal and state certification is needed. It is felt that this is a time saving operation since we can send Mr. MacDonough out and have him make the inspections necessary for both federal and state, rather than send two men.

Our other permanent inspector, Mr. Fred Monteiro, is stationed at the Hadley office of the Plant Protection Division and performs essentially the same functions as Mr. MacDonough.

We feel fortunate in having a man in the western part of the state as it allows us to give better service to those nurseries and firms located in that part of Massachusetts.

The following is a summary of Federal - State activities in Massachusetts from July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970:

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES - MASSACHUSETTS
July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970

Regulatory

Under Compliance Agreement

Nurseries treated for Japanese Beetle Certification 7
Total acres treated for Japanese Beetle Certification 71

Nurseries treated for European Chafer Certification 4
Total acres treated for European Chafer Certification 7

Nurseries certified for Gypsy Moth 13
Total nursery acres scouted for Gypsy Moth (Less Environs). 864

Stone & Quarry Shippers Certified 33
Lumber Shippers Certified 3
Christmas Tree & Bough Shippers Certified 7

Establishments Regulated under the Black Stem Rust Quarantine. 9

Establishments certified for shipment of Pot Plants, Annuals, etc. . . . 38

Establishments shipping soil samples. 4

Establishments certified to receive soil samples, any size. 2

Cereal Leaf Beetle

* Transit Inspections 97
Violations 3

*Transit Inspections were made at establishments handling regulated articles; i.e., Hay and Grain Dealers, Brick Yards, Processors, etc.

General

*Transit Inspections made for all Quarantines. 55

*REA and Freight offices, Airline Freight Terminals, etc.

Incidental Regulatory Calls

Pink Bollworm

*Transit Inspections 6

*Calls to establishments who process cotton linters in the production of mattresses, pillows, etc.

Incidental Regulatory Calls - Continued:

Imported Fire Ant

Transit Inspections 1
Violations 1

White Fringed Beetle

Transit Inspections 2
Violations 1

Miscellaneous

Pesticide Monitoring (DIAP)

1969 - Soil Samples Collected . . . . . 1) Berkshire County,
Crop " " . . . . . 1) Massachusetts

Note: One cropland plot, Middlesex Co., PPD Site #7, was scheduled for survey during 1969, but a suitable location could not be found. A re-selection will be made and sampled during the Spring of 1970.

SURVEY

Brown-tail Moth

Survey conducted in Mass., from Feb. 10 - April 30, 1969. Detection survey revealed no additional areas of Brown-tail Moth infestation on the Cape or new infestations throughout the remainder of the State.

Results -- Acres previously infested - Barnstable County:

Delimiting Survey:	Provincetown	- 5,600	Acres
	Truro	- 3,400	"
	Dennis	- 100	"
	Barnstable	- 100	"
Total Acres Previously Infested:		- 9,200	"
New Infestations - 1969		- 0	

Detection Survey:

County	Acres Scouted
Barnstable	262,824
Plymouth	150
Essex	2,250
Hampshire	225
Franklin	2,110
Total:	267,559

SURVEY - Continued:

Cereal Leaf Beetle

Surveys conducted from May 26 - June 30, 1969.

Counties involved included: Middlesex, Suffolk, Essex, Worcester, Hampden, Hampshire, Norfolk, Berkshire and Franklin.

Procedures - Visual observations and sweep-net survey around RR sidings, rail tracks, hay and grain dealers, etc.

Results - Negative for Cereal Leaf Beetle.

Statistical Data: 9 Counties, 57 Survey stops, 140 acres surveyed.

General Detection - Black Light Port-of-Entry Trapping & European Crane Fly Survey

Survey Dates: July 1 - Sept. 5, 1969
One B/L Port-of-Entry trap alternated on a weekly basis between the Boston Port Area, Hanscom Field (USAF) and Otis AFB. General collections were screened by a Student with an Entomological background at facilities provided by the Univ. of Mass.

Results:
(1) No European Crane Flies were identified during 1969.
(2) No new insect species were identified to date.
(3) The Massachusetts reference collection has grown considerably during the 1969 survey season.

Golden Nematode

Survey Dates: August 21 - October 14, 1969

Survey Areas: Potato growing areas in Hampshire and Bristol counties.

Procedures: Field soil survey, on a random pattern basis, over one-third of the potato growing areas in the State. Note: One-third of the potato growing areas were surveyed in 1968 and the remaining one-third will be completed during 1970.

Soil samples were processed at facilities provided by the Univ. of Mass. Results were negative.

Statistical Data:

County	Acres Surveyed	Samples Collected & Examined
Hampshire	2,164	282
Bristol	136	18
Total:	2,300	300

SURVEY - Cont'd:

European Chafer

Procedures: A delimiting survey was conducted in the cities & towns adjacent to infested areas (previously within the present regulated area). Also included were the Towns of Winthrop and Charlton.

A detection survey was conducted in the Metropolitan Area of Boston outside of the area of general infestation. In addition, selected locations on Cape Cod and the Springfield area of Massachusetts were also trapped.

Twenty-eight (28) - 15W B/L traps were used and ninety-four (94) Chemical traps were utilized. All traps were moved to new locations on a 7-10 day period, when possible.

Results of the Survey: A new county record was established when adult chafers were found in a Chemical trap at Ludlow (Hampden Co.), Mass. Two new Towns in Middlesex County were also found infested for the first time; namely, Burlington and North Reading. Chemical traps were responsible for the finds.

In addition, extensions of the generally infested area around Boston were found in the Towns of Lynn, Saugus, Arlington, Reading, Watertown and Woburn.

First trap catch was made on June 16, 1969. Last catch on July 23, 1969.

Statistical Data:

Traps Set	Tended	Visual Acres Scouted
328	846	124

Acres Infested - 1969

Essex County.	3,764
Middlesex County. . . .	2,410
Hampden County	115
Total:	6,289

Total Acres Infested To Date (1966-1969) -- 50,838

Total Acres Treated With Insecticide (FY 1970) -- 433

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

During the fiscal year, the department had two bills concerning Plant Pest Control. One was a Noxious Weed Bill which was essentially adding to our present Chapter 128, Section 24, and the other was The Pest Control Compact. Both bills were pending in the legislature at the close of the fiscal year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

As a public service, this division throughout the year answers many questions on all types of Agriculture as well as pest control. These questions are received in various forms with the complete breakdown as follows: Number of inquiries by telephone, 1,051; persons visiting the office, 29; letters received, 2,230; and leaflets sent out including nursery lists, 346.

A quick check with last year's report will indicate that there was an increase of correspondence with the general public. It is felt that more and more people are concerned with the pesticide problem as well as other methods of insect and plant disease control. Many of the calls received are from people who want answers to their gardening problems, and find the Department is one of the few places available for information. A partial listing of the inquiries received relative to Plant Pest Control is as follows:

Earwigs	Mildew
Vegetable growing	Ants
Carpenter Ants	Wasps
Sprays	Japanese Beetles
Lawn care	Poison Ivy Control
Diseased bees	Fruit growing
Termites	Stored Grain Pests
Pesticide Licenses	Currant & Gooseberry permits
Elm tree diseases	Carpet Beetles
Flower Gardens	Gypsy Moth Information

Soil Problems	Casebearer
Woodboring beetles	Cockroaches
Dog Ticks	Winged Ants
Carpenter Ants	Black Knot Disease
On Viburnum	Knotweed
Elm leaf beetle	Rust disease on Magnolia
Oak Skeletonizers	Saw Tooth Grain Beetle
House Fly	Body Lice
Mealy bug on taxis	Rust disease on Hollyhock

OTHER ACTIVITIES

In the course of the fiscal year, the Division is often called upon to assist in bringing the various phases of gardening and pest control before the general public.

Again this year, the Director made monthly visits to radio station W.C.A.P. in Lowell for the radio program where people call the studio with their questions. It would be well to note that many of the questions asked were about the pesticides they could use and the safety of them. As was mentioned in the beginning of this report. a great segment of the population is becoming increasingly concerned with the environment and naturally this involves the pesticide situation.

The program itself continues to be very popular in the Lowell area as the telephone lines to the station are busy during the program, and also by the amount of letters received here in the Division following the program.

The Assistant Director also aided in public relations work by making several visits to local radio and Television stations and staging programs on gardening and pest control. The Assistant Director made numerous visits to the WBZ "Countryside Program" promoted by the Division of Markets and talked with the Commissioner,

(the moderator) about some of the phases of the nursery industry.

It is a fairly safe bet that due in part to the public's current awareness of the Ecology situation that the Division of Plant Pest Control will be kept quite busy answering inquiries by letter, telephone, radio, television and visits to the office.

SUMMARY

The past fiscal year saw a continuation of the European Chafer program in the metropolitan Boston area. New finds of the chafer were made in Watertown, Reading, North Reading, Burlington, and Ludlow. Isolated areas in each of these towns were treated during the spring of 1970.

One of the significant things found during the trapping season for the chafer was that through the trapping process we are fairly well certain that the chafer is spreading slowly from the Boston infestation. To date, the only find made throughout the state outside of the Boston area was in Ludlow. This was not a continuation of the Boston infestation.

The goal of the chafer program is to contain the chafer as much as possible to the Boston area and then treat any isolated areas which might start a further spread.

Several other insects were prominent during the past year including the Oak Skeletonizer, Saddled Prominent, and the Gypsy Moth. Many of these insects usually do not cause much of a problem but due in part to the current pesticide situation, many towns and cities are reluctant to do the spray work they normally would. This situation holds true for the state and federal government as well.

The division received many calls and letters during the year from people who, either were having problems with insect control, or were having problems but did not want to use pesticides. Many people are asking about the alternative methods to pest control such as birds, organic gardening, parasites, and the like.

The Pesticide Board has been working very hard during the past

year to come up with revised spray charts in order to comply with the changes made in the pesticide regulations.

It is readily apparent from all that is being said and heard, that a large segment of the population is becoming increasingly concerned about the pesticide situation and indeed the whole environmental problem.

The task of the division of Plant Pest Control in the upcoming year will be to not only carry on the survey and inspection programs, but to keep abreast of the rapid changes being made in the pesticide field and be prepared to inform a concerned public.

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970

DIVISION OF FAIRS
E. Gerry Mansfield, Director

One hundred thirty-six fairs had an attendance of 2,145,209, an increase over last year of nearly six per cent. Fairs were grouped as follows: Major, twenty; Community, twenty; Youth, twenty-three; Livestock, twenty-four; Grange, forty-nine. All major fairs and many of the smaller fairs were inspected. As in the past, the Director and Supervisor of Fairs visited as many fairs as possible. Agricultural exhibits amounted to 79,612 and of this number youth exhibitors displayed 29,629. Ten fairs held pari-mutuel racing and contributed $1,599,383.45 to the Agricultural Purposes Fund, which provides money for agricultural prizes at fairs, exhibits in two State Buildings, at Brockton and West Springfield, repairs and maintenance of these buildings, inspection of fairs, special awards, promotional activities, etc. Of the amount contributed, the Division was allotted $293,850 in the budget for the 1969-70 fiscal year. Fairs received $199,395.23 and these fairs contributed $136,562.82 making a total of $335,958.05 awarded to exhibitors of agricultural products.

The following awards were made: three hundred eight State Award ribbons, seventy-one special rosettes, nine plaques, thirty-six F.F.A. medals, four thousand 4-H membership pins, eighty-seven 4-H pens, 11 bowls. Awards were made at agricultural fairs and shows, flower shows, vocational agricultural F.F.A. and 4-H agricultural contests. Seventy-five dollars was contributed for the Governor's Green Pastures Award and $1,155.00 was spent for speakers at the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Meeting and Trade Show and the Massachusetts Dairy Association Meeting.

Brockton Fair was held from July 4 through July 12, 1969, and the State Building was open to the public for the entire nine days. Agricultural exhibits included a summer patio scene by the Division of Markets, egg grading by the Massachusetts Poultry Association, a wool display by the Massachusetts Federation of Sheep Associations and Mosquito Control by the Reclamation Board of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. The American Dairy Association provided an "Old Fashioned" Ice Cream Parlor with all the trimmings. Educational exhibits included the Division of Civil Service which explained State Service and the

opportunities available. Sample Civil Service examinations were offered to the general public for various job classifications within State service. The Boston Mycological Club provided an enlightening display concerning the "Fascinating World of Wild Mushrooms." The Norfolk County Agricultural School displayed light industrial equipment operation at the High School and emphasized the agri-business courses which they offer. The inmates of the Massachusetts Correctional Institute at Bridgewater put on an exhibit of flowers and plants grown at the Institute and featured an impressive painting by an inmate of the State Hospital. Organ music was played during the hours the building was open to the public.

At the Massachusetts State Building at the Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield held September 12 through 21, exhibits were on display for the entire ten days. The front foyer featured plantings of late summer and fall flowers against a background mural of the Concord River and its surroundings depicting the historical Concord Bridge. Organ music and accordain music, as well as dance demonstrations, rock groups, senior citizens and many others provided entertainment for the ten days on the stage in the foyer. This year the Massachusetts Building celebrated its Golden Jubilee (1919-1969). Ceremonies were held to rededicate the building after its fifty years of service. Music was provided by the Agawam High School Band. Remarks were made by G. W. Wynne, Vice-president of the Big E, Wilfred Young, President of the Exposition and Director Mansfield regarding the history and value of both the building and the Exposition. Agricultural displays consisted of a pushcart with fall harvest by the Division of Markets, displays of Massachusetts Honey, Berkshire Pioneer Maple Products, arrangements by the New England Carnation Growers, "Breakfast in a Glass" by the Massachusetts Poultry Producers Association, exhibits of fruit by the Hampden County Fruit Growers and a psychedelic ice cream bar was provided by the Dairymen of Massachusetts. The 4-H had a demonstration of dog obedience as well as displaying plans for the proposed Youth Leadership Camp of the Massachusetts 4-H Foundation. State Departments represented in the building included the Division of Civil Service, the Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development (Division of Tourism) and the Massachusetts State Police. The Registry of Motor Vehicles exhibited testing procedures for fledgling drivers, material on safety education and the public was invited to try the

new eye examination and the breathalyzer machine. The Pioneer Valley Association promoted recreation through a colorful miniature exhibit on parachuting and the Council of Sportsmen's Clubs presented its plans for "Land of Tomorrow." The Massachusetts Federation of Sheep Associations demonstrated the procedure involved in making wool toys with sheep skin and a wool spinning exhibition as well as other wool products. The Massachusetts Association of Craftsmen showed pottery and weaving and the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association displayed an informal backyard scene.

The Director and other members of the Division attended the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association Annual Meeting held on January 9, 1970 in Wakefield, Massachusetts. At the afternoon session, the Director gave his report of the Division of Fairs. Between January 1, 1969 and December 30, 1969, there were reports from one hundred twenty-eight fairs held. Agricultural exhibits at these fairs amounted to 75,884 of which 30,348 were youth. The State awarded $181,050.56 and fairs awarded $112,639.63, a total of $293,690.19 paid for agricultural exhibits at fairs. Attendance came to 2,142,723, a sizable increase for the fifth consecutive year. The Director noted that he was pleased that fourteen out of the twenty major fairs showed an increase in agricultural exhibits and he urged every fair in Massachusetts to give greater emphasis to developing and building a better and more educational agricultural show. Awards presented at fairs and other agricultural exhibitions included three hundred four State Award ribbons, seventy-one special events rosettes, twenty-seven F.F.A. medals, eighty-seven 4-H pens, four thousand 4-H membership pins, 9 plaques and eight bowls.

The Western Massachusetts Fairs Association Annual Meeting was held May 11, 1970 at the Hampden County Improvement League, West Springfield and the Eastern Massachusetts Fairs Association Annual Meeting was held April 29, 1970 at the Four Hundred Club in North Easton. At both meetings, the Director gave statistics concerning the fairs in the respective counties. He recommended that workshops be held and that larger fairs having competetive grange exhibits hold educational meetings previous to fair time. He also recommended that such fairs have an ample supply of Judges' Score Cards for distribution.

The Director attended the International Association of Fairs and Expositions Annual Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, December 1-3, 1969 and the International Association of Governmental Fair Agencies in Moorestown, New Jersey, June 11 and 12, 1970.

In March of 1970, the Division, cooperating with the Division of Markets, exhibited at the New England Spring Flower and Garden Exhibition at Suffolk Downs, East Boston. The display depicted a florist and his child going to the flower market, before the turn of the century with a horse and cart loaded with potted plants. Life sized mannequins were used, as well as a life-sized horse and wagon. Pictures of the original flower market were placed around the exhibit.

The "Fabulous Agricultural Fairs of Massachusetts - 1970" was printed and distributed through this Department and the Department of Commerce and Development. The Agricultural Calendar and News Letter was published monthly and sent to fair officials, leaders of agricultural organizations, extension personnel, radio and TV stations and newspapers.

Applications were received by April 1, 1970 from one hundred thirty-nine fairs for allotments for the 1970-71 fiscal year.

At the request of a Special Commission investigating fairs and the operations of the Division of Fairs, the Director was called upon several times to present information requested by this Commission.

Two hearings were held regarding the revision of the Rules and Regulations of the Division of Fairs. The first hearing was held in Boston on May 18, 1970 at the Leverett Saltonstall Building and the second hearing was held on May 21, 1970 at the Hampden County Improvement League in West Springfield, Massachusetts. A draft of the proposed changes was presented at both meetings and discussed. Final action has not been taken to date on these revisions.

ANNUAL REPORT

1970-1971

DIVISION OF POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

CHARLES F. SHELNUT

DIRECTOR

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN CHANDLER

COMMISSIONER

The Division of Poultry and Poultry Products is responsible for the supervision and enforcement of the Massachusetts Egg Laws under the following authority:

Chapter 369 - Acts of 1935 (Fresh Egg Law)
Chapter 266 - Acts of 1951 (Egg Sizing Law)
Chapter 393 - Acts of 1962 (The A.B.C. Law)
Chapter 337 - Acts of 1957 (An act relative to the control of disease in the purchase, sale and transportation of Live Poultry and hatching eggs)

STAFF OF DIVISION

Charles F. Shelnut, Director
Raymond Smith, Poultry Inspector
Albert Wark, Poultry Inspector
James Sheehan, Poultry Inspector
Henry Midura, Poultry Inspector
Lawrence Bliss, Poultry Inspector
Edward Gawle, Egg Quality Control Specialist
Sylvia Cooper, Secretary to Director

By regulation under the Division of Animal Health, we supervise and inspect poultry entered in poultry shows and fairs for clinical symptoms of any infectious disease before the birds can be caged at the shows to prevent any outbreaks of disease.
At the request of the Purchasing Bureau our inspectors inspect eggs at the State Institutions at point of delivery to verify that they meet specifications set by the contract.

POULTRY HEALTH PROGRAM:

The division will continue to quarantine any farms or premises where an outbreak of Pullorum-typhoid, Laringo-trakeitis, Coryza, or any contagious or infectious disease occurs, and will keep constant supervision of said areas until the problem is eradicated and the premises cleaned up and disinfected.

The second year of Mycoplasma Gallisepticum vaccination program was completed in May 1970.

The second year report follows:

Flock owners must recognize that eventual eradication of M.G. "S-6" serotype should be the ultimate goal of the entire poultry industry. At the present time a research program based on intentional exposure is necessary for the market egg producers in Massachusetts to remain competitive in the poultry industry.

Field trials were initiated on May 10, 1968, to determine the efficacy of producing a modified live vaccine for the control of M. G. infection. During the period covered by this report, a total of 507,120 young replacement pullets were exposed to the M.G. vaccine between 10-23 weeks of age. Resident poultrymen have supported the program with contributions totaling $10,434.40. All receipts have been deposited in the trust fund entitled "Poultry Vaccine Research Fund" and expended according to needs for supplies and equipment connected with this activity.

The reliability of using our modified M.G. vaccine by the intranasal route of inoculation was adequately established during the first year of field trials. Due to the high cost of labor, studies were undertaken to test the feasibility of applying the vaccine by a mass method to improve vaccination efficiency. Almost half of the totoal number of flocks were exposed by either the spray or water method during the second year. Present experience indicates that the water method is the one most preferred.

The primary objective for the second year of study was to investigate the merits of mass immunization for the control of M.G., infection in market egg replacement chickens. The administration of the M.G. vaccine via the drinking water has proven to be a safe and dependable method. The cost of labor has been greatly reduced since the development of both mass methods of vaccination. So far, the field results have been consistantly good.

The poultry division cooperates very closely with the Division of Animal Health in controlling poultry health in the Commonwealth. We check all entries of birds at poultry shows and fairs to certify the stock is blood tested and Pullorum clean. We also inspect each individual bird for clinical symptoms of any contagious disease.

It is also required under the U.S.D.A. National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans agreement with the State Department of Agriculture to check hatcheries for cleanliness and health of their breeder flocks throughout the state.

The division keeps egg production records and blood test records for pullorum-typhoid as well as the status of each flock as it is tested for Mycoplasma Gallisepticum every 30-60 days. This information is required for export of baby chicks and hatching eggs by many countries that import stock from our breeders.

BIRDS INSPECTED AT FAIRS & POULTRY SHOWS FOR HEALTH 1969-70

Brockton Fair	Three County Fair	Berkshire Fair
Barnstable Fair	Littleville Fair	Westford United Grange
Marshfield Fair	Westfield Fair	New England Bantam Show
Foxboro Fair	Cummington Fair	Middleboro Fair
Spencer Fair	Blandford Fair	New England Poultry Club
Middlesex 4-H Fair	Rehoboth Fair	All Bantam & Pigeon Show (Fall) (Buzzards Bay)
Topsfield Fair	Franklin Fair	Bourne Bantam Show (Spring) (Buzzards Bay)

RETAIL OUTLET EGG INSPECTIONS 1969-1970

MONTH	STORES INSPECTED	VIOLATIONS FRESH	VIOLATIONS SIZE	NON VIOLATIONS
July	647	32	6	1,256
August	448	29	1	866
September	516	29	6	997
October	477	14	5	935
November	414	18	4	806
December	575	21	0	1,129
January	576	24	1	1,127
February	515	23	1	1,006
March	537	31	1	1,042
April	671	25	6	1,311
May	498	19	5	972
June	71	6	1	135
	TOTALS-5,945	271	37	11,582

NPIP FORM 15F APPROVED FOR EXPORT OF BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

	1969-70			Doz	
	Female	Chicks	Male Chicks	Hatching Eggs	Breeders
July	57,280		54,852	2,379	7
August	89,656		29,073	4,110	5
September	93,946		29,753	2,530	6
October	92,020		21,518	4,420	5
November	52,406		14,792	10,650	4
December	129,653		36,066	12,030	5
January	107,978		28,873	0	3
February	69,113		30,517	4,020	3
March	67,820		19,411	1,650	3
April	70,374		13,695	6,456	6
May	153,563		19,907	6,630	5
June	99,337		34,517	15,304	5
TOTAL-	1,083,146		332,947	70,179	7

COUNTRIES RECEIVING STOCK FROM MASSACHUSETTS BREEDERS THIS YEAR 1969-70

Argentina	France	Mexico
Belgium	Greece	Nigeria
Brazil	Germany	Peru
Canada	Holland	Phillippines
Cypress	Hong Kong	Puerto Rico
Chile	Italy	Spain
Colombia	Japan	Singapore
Colombo	Korea	Tiawan
Congo	Lebanon	Tunisia
Costa Rica	Liberia	Venezuela
Equador	Malaysia	West Pakistan

EGG INSPECTIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS - 1969-70

	No. of Institutions	Case of Eggs	No. of Inspections	Cases Rejected
July	14	457	32	
August	19	632	49	
September	19	778	59	
October	17	644	53	
November	17	419	44	
December	16	482	51	1
January	16	402	37	
February	15	615	51	
March	15	552	51	
April	15	562	55	9
May	14	400	42	
June	--	---	--	
TOTALS	177	5,943	524	10

MONTHLY PULLORUM TYPHOID BLOOD TESTS 1969-1970

1969	Broiler Breeders	Market Egg Breeders	Turkeys	Standard Exhibition	Bantams	Pheasants	Quail	Partridge	Peacocks	Ducks	Geese	Guinea Hens	Pigeons	Doves	Capons	Totals
July	3,479	13,620		227	236	23	46	6		32	4					17,673
Aug.	8,192	2,960	2	1,0 64	707	32	24		3	52	7	3	6		22	13,074
Sept.	10,930	1,017		11	188											12,146
Oct.	10,457	46,478		213	419	18			1							57,586
Nov.	11,401	15,842			519											27,762
Dec.	11,327	7,140		39	15	87										18,608
1970																
Jan.	15,208	38,867	1	2		97										54,175
Feb.	120	8,892		52	128	24	42									9,258
Mar.	21,026	26,856	57	2	636	3096	149	30		59		39				51,950
Apr.	22,301	11,405	249	53	219	76	82			2				6		34,393
May	16,288	23,687	2	119	263	12	4	6	3	47	2	1	13			40,447
June	3,230	2,197		78	371	252	144	5		20	5					6,302
TOTALS	133,959	198,961	311	1,860	3,701	3,717	491	47	7	212	18	43	19	6	22	343,374

RADIO, T.V. AND PROMOTION PROGRAMS:

Cooperated with Market investigator Guy Paris for T.V. programs on Channel 5, W.H.D.H. The topic for discussion was why the price of eggs was so high this year, and what the future picture might be.

The division joined Commissioner Chandler and James Cassidy on W.B.Z., radio farm program on Saturday mornings to discuss the work of the Poultry division inspection work to protect the consumer in the purchase of fresh top quality eggs. We offered a booklet "The Egg and You" to the listeners. The response was outstanding. We prepared another program for W.B.Z., radio with the president of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, Mr. Kenneth Chickering, Jr. Mr. Chickering discussed the production of eggs with the modern method of cages as he uses them in his most modern operation.

The division manned an egg exhibit booth at the Brockton Fair to explain the methods used in maintaining high quality eggs to the many interested consumers that visited the booth at the State Building during the Brockton Fair.

The division cooperated with the Massachusetts Poultry Association and the extension service in promoting eggs at the State Building at the Eastern States Exposition at West Springfield.

The division cooperated with the R.O.P. breeders of Massachusetts to promote Massachusetts bred stock for market egg production at the Nepco Exposition.

HEARINGS HELD DURING YEAR 1969-70-EGG VIOLATIONS

December 1969	- 2 hearings	(Fresh Egg Law)
February 1969	- 1 hearing	"
March 1970	- 3 hearings	Chapter 393, Acts of 1962
April 1970	- 1 hearing	

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY OF BREEDING FLOCK PARTICIPATION
SECTION A - SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested			Flocks with Reactors			
	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flock	No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks Bantams	No. Birds in Flock	No. Birds Tested	No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	225	267,466	267,466	2	180	180	4
M. Gallisepticum	41	243,678	243,678	1	24,340	1,507	1,277

SECTION B - FLOCK PARTICIPATION - BY CLASSES

Disease Control Class	No. of Flocks and Birds by Breeding Class						TOTAL	
	U.S. Approved		U.S. Certified		Breeding Not Under Official Supervision			
	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds
U.S. Pullorum Typhoid Clean	6	68,355	N O N E		119	199,111	225	267,466
U.S. Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Clean	1	68,355	N O N E		35	175,323	41	243,678
U.S. Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Tested	1	68,355	N O N E		35	175,323	41	243,678

NATIONAL TURKEY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY OF BREEDING FLOCK - PARTICIPATION
SECTION A - SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested			Flocks with Reactors			
	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flock	No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	5	2,472	2,472	N O N E			
M. Gallispecticum	5	2,472	2,472	N O N E			
S. Typhimurium	5	2,472	2,472	N O N E			

FEDERAL - STATE MATCHING FUNDS QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM

Dairy Plant Egg Inspections

Guimonds Dairy, Rehoboth	25 cases	(2)
White's Dairy Farm, Inc., Acushnet	24 cases	(2)
Nelsons Dairy Farm, Fall River	24 cases	(2)
Gulf Hill Dairy, South Dartmouth	24 cases	(2)
Gibbs Dairy, Rochester	17 cases	(2)
Mansfields' Dairy, Mansfield	10 cases	
Garelick Brothers	10 cases	
Hillcrest Dairy, Worcester	10 cases	
Herpy's Dairy	8 cases	
Simpen & Jonatis	7 cases	
Sunrise Dairy	10 cases	

Continued to work with market egg producers on quality control programs.

Expanded program to develop retail market outlets for eggs and cooked chicken and turkey stores. This included layout of store and equipment to be used.

This year we started a salmonella surveillance program at egg packaging plants and on farm egg packing rooms.

BREEDERS TESTING FOR MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM

Mycoplasma-Gallisepticum testing for 1969 - 70

Flocks:

Arbor Acres, Williamstown

Main Farm - Harco Orchards; South Easton;
Home Farm
Murphy Farm
Forand Farm
Henault Farm
Kendricks Farm

Cobbs Breeding Corp., Littleton;

Colburn Farm
Eisenhaur Farm
Gifford Farm
Greenwood Farm
Lilly Farm
Anderson Farm
Cote Farm
Home Farm
Gyles Farm
Main Farm
Swanson Farm
Schubert Farm
Westford Farm

A. C. Lawton & Son, Foxboro;

Home Farm
Romain Farm

Sturtevent, Halifax;

Main Farm

Herman Aho;

Home Farm

D & G Poultry Farm, Bridgewater;

South St., Farm
Bridgewater Farm
Allen Farm
Hanover Farm

Pilch - Dekalb, Inc., Hazardsville, Connecticut
Mass. Supply flocks;

Birch Hill Farms
Fonda Farms
Rod Farms
Rummery Farms
Turnpike Farms
Hall Farms
Burnstein Farms
Marini Farm
Fish Farm
O'Brien Farm
Gray Farm
Wasileski Farm
Ayer Farm
Bray Farm

MYCOPLASMA-GALLISEPTICUM TESTING FOR 1969-70 Continued

Flocks:

Hubbard Breeding Farm, Walpole, New Hampshire:
Massachusetts Supply Flocks;

Morse Farm
Burba Farm

Frank Hardy & Son, Essex;

Upper Farm
Doyle Farm
Lower Farm
Shank Farm
Home Farm
Rogers-Hardy

J. J. Warren, Inc., No. Brookfield

Oxford Farm
Madbrook Farm
Gondeck Farm
Levonious Farm

Anderson Turkey Farm, Belchertown

Bennett Turkey Farm

MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE DIRECTOR DURING THE YEAR

The management team of Agway met with department Commissioner and directors to see if there might be a closer tie between our problems and theirs, with the idea in mind as to how we might help each other solve them.

The U.S.D.A., crop reporting service met with the division to find if there was something they could do to make their reports more useful to the industry.

There was a meeting of the Department and Civil Defense Planning group to plan responsibilities in cases of any emergency or disaster.

The departments of Agriculture in New England met with members of the poultry industry to try to get reduced rates on grain shipped into New England by the railroads. Also to investigate the possibilities of storing C.C.C. grain in the New England area at the time of harvest, this grain to be used during the year by grain manufacturers in this area.

Mr. James York area supervisor for the Northeast region met with the division to discuss the part we might plan in the new legislation before Congress on egg processing and packaging.

Apiary Inspection Annual Report

July 1, 1969 - Jun3 30, 1970

P. C. Kuzmiski, Director
Plant Pest Control
Harlan E. Glidden
Chief Apiary Inspector

During the 1969 seasonal summer and fall inspection from July 1969 the annual statistical report was compiled which indicated a reduction in the disease of bees from 3.3% AFB in 1968 to 2.2% in 1969. Most of this was concentrated in the Eastern part of Massachusetts. More EFB also was present, probably 1.5% than has been detected this spring 1970.

In the 1970 January to July inspection, an increase of about 50% more AFB was found in the Western part of Massachusetts and a reduction of AFB and EFB in Eastern Massachusetts. This indicates more treatment has been undertaken by the big Eastern Massachusetts Pollinators. The gas treatment of Andy Card Merrimac Valley Pollinators has reduced disease from 10% to less than 1% AFB.

Out of State Pollinators inspected in Plymouth County seem to have controlled disease quite well with anti-biotics and burning. EFB has not shown up nearly as bad in Plymouth County as was evidenced last year at this time.

Interest in bees has been on the increase and more new beekeepers have been found. Winter kill has been severe in western Massachusetts but most of these beekeepers who have saved their equipment intend to continue next year.

The public has been more receptive to honey consumption and interest in bees. The good nectar flavor has produced an excellent crop of honey so far this year exceeding all previous years in eastern Massachusetts. On the TV program entitled "the New England Farmer", Station WHDH, I gave the public some information on the difference of stinging insects. Slides were shown to show the difference between honeybees, bumble bees, wasps and hornets. Slides for this presentation were loaned by the Audubon Society at Lincoln Massachusetts and Dr. Frank Shaw of the

University of Massachusetts. Ken Stahl director of the program is interested in a program about bees later this summer. Guy Paris has set this up for August 26.

Beekeepers who handle swarms, wasps and hornets have been very active this year. I have been phoned a lot at headquarters and at home for this service.

Killing of bees by pesticides has been an issue this year and a bulletin has been issued on Precautions for Beekeepers, leaflet No. 544 entitled "Protecting Honey Bees from Pesticides" which gives a means of covering your hives during spraying periods. I have made several copies and sent to Washington for more to distribute to beekeeper organizations.

The securing of inspectors has been very difficult this year for eastern Massachusetts - where there is only one full time inspector who also has been in poor health. Part time inspectors cannot do the job necessary to cover Essex and Middlesex counties where inspection has not been done completely for many years. There is still a search going on by Beekeepers Association to secure retired men for full time inspection as we have been fortunate to have in western Massachusetts.

This year we have hired 8 inspectors; 3 full time and 5 part time workers.

Attended the Eastern Apiary Society Meeting at Cornell University in August 1969. Met with professional Beekeepers Association. Pollination, inspection and use of anti-biotics was discussed.

Several county meetings were attended; Middlesex, Essex and the annual out-door meeting of the Mass. Federation. Also attended and took part in explaining about beekeeping at the Topsfield and Eastern States Fairs.

Several beehives were burned that were contaminated with AFB and no beekeeper was available to take care of them due to age or illness. Hoped to re-imburse these beekeepers $2.00 per hive burned as law states but no money was voted by the legislature for this purpose on the 1970 budget.

Poisoning of bees from spraying pesticides has been on the increase since DDT has been banned and new substitutes have been more destructive to bees. Measures to help beekeepers from losing their bees are being investigated by beekeeper associations. Local tree wardens and airplane spray units are being notified to help warn beekeepers of spray programs.

I ran into a lot of opposition from the Beekeepers Association in trying to get Beekeepers to register, so that they could be located in case of spraying programs and also for inspection. I finally understand why since some towns will tax beekeepers for their hives on the property tax basis while most towns do not bother with enforcing this tax.

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Apiary Inspection - Annual Statistical Report

SEASON 1969

County	No. Visits	No. Colonies Examined	No. Col. AFB	No. Col. EFB	No. Col. Treated	No. Colonies Destroyed	No. Col. Owned
BARNSTABLE	26	52	0	1	1	0	52
BERKSHIRE	99	278	10	0	2	7	279
BRISTOL	93	408	4	5	6	0	408
ESSEX	25	127	29	0	2	25	129
FRANKLIN	87	370	5	0	2	2	370
HAMPDEN	170	589	4	0	3	1	589
HAMPSHIRE	119	464	6	0	4	1	464
MIDDLESEX	122	1387	44	30	71	2	2104
NORFOLK	105	366	1	3	3	0	366
PLYMOUTH	133	726	17	62	58	1	727
SUFFOLK	4	16	1	0	0	0	16
WORCESTER	159	637	3	1	2	5	637
	1142	5420	124	102	154	44	6141

AFB
Average Percent

1964.....3.20
1965.....2.90
1966.....3.71
1968.....3.11
1969.....2.20

Estimated colonies of bees
in entire state

1964..... 9,538
1965.....10,029
1966..... 8,963
1968.....10,000
1969..... 9,700

This year's summary of the Apiary Inspection program indicates a greater number of colonies inspected than in several previous years. We can estimate that at least three fourths of the known colonies were inspected. Our goal naturally is to obtain a 100% inspection of all the known colonies within the state.

The percentage of AFB still remains in the average range for the past five years. Results of our inspection showed no alarming increase of infection among the apiaries.

Movement of honey bees interstate was at a minimum. Destruction of one apiary was necessary due to old and faulty equipment, diseased bees, and the owner was not able to afford proper care, due to ill ness. As of this date, colony conditions were good, with adequate winter stores and ample brood. Weather has been cold but the current prolonged low temperatures might cause excessive winter kill.

Honey plants are all dormant, with plenty of moisture prevailing in the soil.

P. C. Kuzmiski, Director
Plant Pest Control

December 31, 1969

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS AND POULTRY DEALERS

Nathan Chandler, Commissioner

James T. Walsh, Senior Bonding Investigator

July 1, 1969 - July 1, 1970

The following is a breakdown of the bond account by the different types of securities and compared with June 30, 1969.

	July 1, 1969	July 1, 1970
Bonds	327,800	359,800
Bank Books	189,410	139,535
Stock	44,900	44,900
Miscellaneous	3,500	0
Surety Bonds	510,456.83	498,483.01
Real Estate Mortgages	36,300	30,300
Life Insurance Policies	5,900	1,400
	$1,118,266.83	$1,074,418.01

FORECLOSURES:

During the fiscal year there were no foreclosures on milk dealer surety bonds although several foreclosures were averted by means other than the legal foreclosure process.

GENERAL:

Several of the large milk producer cooperative associations have offered full supply contracts to the milk dealers and this method of supplying the dealers with milk appears to becoming the business of the future years.

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS AND POULTRY DEALERS

James T. Walsh, Senior Bonding Investigator

July 1, 1969 - July 1, 1970

POULTRY DEALERS

Thirty-two poultry dealers were bonded and licensed in the fiscal year. Licenses were issued for forty-five trucks. These dealers filed surety bonds in the amount of $176,000.00.

There were no foreclosures on bonds during the fiscal year and, no court actions.

The enforcement of the new Federal meat and poultry inspection laws has forced some of the small poultry processing plants out of business and, others have turned to a different method of purchasing their product from larger dealers.

ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1970

The following are the legislative recommendations of the Department in the fiscal year 1970:-

No. 1 - An Act Providing for the Establishment of a Foreign Trade Section in the Division of Markets in the Department of Agriculture.

Farmers are heavy contributors to the health of our economy and are the hope of the world in staving off mass famine. The farmer continues to have a far-reaching effect on domestic and world affairs as an employer, a consumer, a taxpayer and a supplier.

Agriculture is still the nation's biggest industry, with assets of better than $273 billion. That's equal to about two-thirds the value of all current U.S. corporate assets. And farming involves 5.2 million workers - more than the combined work force needed to operate the nation's transportation, public utilities, steel and automobile industries! Because they've been caught in a squeeze between rising operating costs and declining wholesale prices, many farmers are dropping out, with no replacements, in order to find more lucrative occupations.

With the help of modern science and technology in improving farm practices, production can be increased but new markets must be opened for the farmer's product in order to keep this life-saving business economically profitable.

The export market is the answer for this expanded production.

American agriculture is the world's largest exporter of food products - with 78 of our 300 million harvested acres producing

world markets.

But as production increases these export markets must not only be maintained but they must be increased.

State Departments of Agriculture are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that 93% of the world's population live beyond the borders of the United States and so the correct move in most states is to create foreign trade sections in their marketing divisions in order to encourage the exporting of farm products.

Many states already have working export sections in their agriculture departments. Florida, Maine and Wisconsin have been particularly active and successful in this field. Michigan and Virginia legislatures passed a similar bill for the first time last year.

Massachusetts agricultural crops are worth over $170 million annually and as a result the export market should be encouraged to our own growers.

We are already in the export business in a limited fashion which has proved to be of tremendous value in protecting our own domestic markets by keeping supply and demand at a constant level.

Massachusetts is exporting over 1,500,000 baby chicks each year and over 3,000,000 hatching eggs to forty-one countries.

Last year there were sixty-seven shipments of tree seeds, thousands of bulbs, some nursery stock and a steadily increasing business in house plants chiefly to Canada. A major export item in that general field are carnation cuttings which approximate 2 million yearly and are shipped to all parts of the world.

Cranberries are increasing in export yearly through a vigorous campaign being waged by the industry in conjunction with the Federal government. It has now reached a total of thirty-five thousand barrels yearly. Massachusetts produces about one-half of the world's supply of cranberries and the industry is making tremendous progress - sale of cranberry products jumping from $28 to over $60 million dollars in 5 years. Expanding markets are needed to continue the industry's growth.

About 10% of the Massachusetts apple crop is exported, a total of over 300,000 bushels, chiefly to the United Kingdom. The industry is trying to expand to other European countries with some success.

A year ago processing apples were sold in the common market to Germany. It was an encouraging although small breakthrough. Shipments to the Scandinavian countries were well received. The additional volume through exports has given our firms a means of distributing their overhead over a larger volume and improved their competitive position in the U.S.

Our agricultural abundance is a powerful force for world peace. Hungry people are unhappy, restless people who are often too weak or disorganized to resist becoming the tools of disruptive political movements. American farm products are helping relieve hunger and promoting economic growth in newly developing countries.

We accept foreign currencies from countries that need our farm products as well as dollars on credit terms as payments.

There is a vital need for an agency in this state to assist and encourage producers and shippers in expanding their horizons toward this relatively untapped market and we sincerely believe that the answer is a foreign trade section in the Department of Agriculture.

No. 2 - An Act Establishing an Interstate Pest Control Compact and Providing for the Entry of the Commonwealth Therein.

Every year pests do approximately seven billion dollars in damage to the country's agricultural and forest crop and products. Many of these pests also attack our lawns and gardens with further destructive consequences.

In Massachusetts the losses reach well into the millions and the costs in combating these pests will be astronomical unless proper steps are taken immediately.

There is currently a serious infestation of the pest known as the European Chafer in parts of Middlesex, Essex and Suffolk counties. This infestation is a threat to our agricultural crops, fields and lawns. The first find of this pest in Massachusetts was during the summer of 1966 and presently involves over 45,000 acres. Controls for the abatement and quarantine against this pest have been initiated, but available funds at this critical period are not adequate for a satisfactory control program. In addition to the problem caused by the European Chafer, we must recognize the threats caused by other pests in Massachusetts, namely, the Golden Nematode of Potato, Cereal Leaf Beetle, Tobacco Cyst Nematode, Alfalfa Weevil, Gypsy Moth and Japanese Beetle. The

Plant Pest Compact would provide us with a valuable tool to combat these pests and help prevent their spread to uninfested areas.

Many of our plant pests are not localized in their activities. They move about all too easily, either under their own power, or by "hitch-hiking" on air, sea and land vehicles in cargoes and even among personal effects of travelers. Consequently, the timely and coordinated efforts of many jurisdictions are necessary for effective pest control action. To date such action has been forthcoming only in minimum degree and under limited circumstances. The Pest Control Compact would remedy this deficiency.

The Pest Control Compact provides that any party state could apply to the Insurance Fund for financial support of pest control activities which it wishes to undertake or intensify in one or more party states or, in limited circumstances, even in nonparty states. If a pest found in another state constitutes a threat to valuable agricultural crops within the applying state, the Insurance Fund could provide financial support for control or eradication measures. States within the compact would be expected to maintain their existing pest control programs at normal levels, aside from any assistance from the Insurance Fund. This would safeguard the soundness of the Fund and would make sure that it would be used to supply the additional thrust necessary to combat outbreaks which would not otherwise be controlled.

The basis for determining the amount of the funds to be appropriated from each party state would be as follows: One-tenth of the total budget in equal shares and the remainder in proportion

to the value of agricultural and forest products produced in each party state. On this basis, Massachusetts would contribute $3,800 to the Insurance Fund. An Insurance Fund with a principal of one million dollars seems to be reasonable with 50 participating states. During any period when a lesser number of states is party to the compact, the total budget of the Insurance Fund would not be so great. Its exact size would depend upon the number and identity of the party states and their decisions as to what they expect the Insurance Fund to do.

At the beginning of this year, eight states (California, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia) were in the Compact. So far this year Tennessee and Minnesota have enacted this legislation. It will also become effective in North Dakota and Washington this year. Maine's entry into the compact is contingent upon Massachusetts' enactment of this legislation.

Delaware has already financed part of their pest control operation to combat a new infestation of the Golden Nematode by funds generated through the Pest Control Compact's Insurance Fund.

In my opinion this Bill is timely, and necessary.

No. 3 - An Act Governing the Procedure for Registering Dairy Farms and Licensing Establishments for the Pasteurization of Milk.

The Department of Agriculture through its Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry is now responsible for the inspection of

(a) all dairy farms that produce milk for the Massachusetts markets

(b) all of the raw milk transportation facilities

(c) all of the raw milk receiving stations that feed pasteurization plants, and

(d) all of the pasteurization plants that are physically located outside of the Commonwealth and ship processed packaged milk into the Commonwealth.

Local boards of health and local milk inspectors have historically, through enforcement of laws, rules, and regulations, maintained the high quality of milk in the major marketing areas of this Commonwealth.

The number of pasteurization plants in Massachusetts has steadily been declining with the results that the distribution from those plants still in operation covers wide areas of the state.

This bill would provide for a consistency and uniformity of inspection of fluid milk from the time of production up to and through the pasteurizing and packaging phases, by better use of the skill, knowledge, and ability, of the local inspectors and the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, who are specialists in their field.

The public at large will be the chief beneficiary of this bill because of better coverage in the milk inspection program. Cities and towns will benefit by this program because they will now have available to them the inspection service of the Department of Agriculture if they desire it.

No. 4 - An Act Relative to the Control of Noxious Weeds.

On October 17, 1968, President Johnson signed the Carlson-Foley Act, which would permit State officials to destroy noxious plants on Federal lands, and the State would be reimbursed to the extent of available Federal funds.

In order to fully utilize the provisions of this Federal Act, it is necessary to have enabling legislation, so that the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture may have a qualified weed control law and receive full benefits of the Act.

It has been estimated that weeds; by limiting yields and impairing quality, reduce potential agricultural productivity by about 3% each year. We have other losses by weeds including human discomfort from weed pollens and poisonous plants, streams clogged by weeds and made useless for boating and fishing, water wasted by aquatic plants, and scenic values impaired by unattractive vegetation.

In addition, weed control is a major item in farm production costs and may be a source of contamination to the environment. Nationally, our farmers spend an estimated 2½ billion in fighting weeds each year, in contrast with 430 million in controlling crop insects, and 230 million in restricting damage by plant diseases.

Effective weed control is an essential factor in our efficient production of food and fiber to meet our domestic needs. Agriculture faces a tremendous challenge in meeting future demands for food and fiber, for our own people and for export. Every opportunity for increasing agricultural productivity, including weed control, must be exploited.

An effective State weed control law will provide us with the necessary means to carry out a program to control weeds that the public expects.

No. 5 - Acts Relative to the Basis for the Annual Assessments for the Bristol, Norfolk, Plymouth, Essex and Berkshire County Mosquito Control Projects.

When mosquito control projects were first established, to meet the expenses incurred, moneys were appropriated annually, based upon the taxable valuations of the cities and towns therein. More moneys would become automatically available with the usual annual increase in valuations, and this additional revenue effectively offsets the rising costs of labor, equipment and materials.

A few years ago, as a result of the so-called "Springfield Case", some cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth started assessing practices based on 100% of valuation. This revaluation increased the assessment so that such cities and towns were paying more than their proportional share. As a result, the laws under which the projects were operating were amended. Some based their valuations on a specific year; usually the year prior to the date when the first city or town in the area had reassessed at 100%. Others used the valuations as set forth in chapter 660 of the Acts of 1963. In any case, their budgets were, and are, set at figures that are unrealistic in view of the costs of labor, equipment and materials in the year 1970.

In order to correct this situation, the State Reclamation

Board in the Department of Agriculture is desirous of having all valuations in the Bristol, Norfolk, Plymouth, Essex and Berkshire County Projects based on the equalized valuations of all the cities and towns, as most recently reported by the State Tax Commissioner to the General Court under the provisions of Section 10C of Chapter 58 of the General Laws. The amounts assessed on each $1,000 of valuation varies in each project and will reflect an increase of approximately 12 - 45%, depending upon the needs as set forth by the Commissioners of the Projects. The moneys available for work, materials and equipment will vary with the rise and fall in valuations and will guarantee realistic budgets in the future.

It is, therefore, recommended that these bills receive favorable consideration.

No. 6 - An Act Establishing a Division of Poultry and Poultry Products Within the Department of Agriculture.

Section 6 of Chapter 20 of the General Laws authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to set up divisions within the Department.

Section 6 reads in part as follows: The commissioner shall organize the department into divisions, including a division of dairying and animal husbandry, a division of animal health, a division of plant pest control, a division of fairs, a division of markets and such other divisions as he may from time to time determine.

Using the aforesaid powers, the commissioner has created a division of poultry and poultry products.

Section 1 of chapter 652 of the acts of 1968 defines "department" as it relates to civil service as a "department, board, or commission, or any division, institutional unit, or other unit of a department in case such unit is established by law, ordinance or by-law."

Although there is a Division of Poultry and Poultry Products within the Department of Agriculture at the present time, it was not established by law, ordinance, or by-law, so, therefore, can not be considered as a separate entity by the Division of Civil Service. To protect the rights of individuals employed in this division, it is necessary that this legislation be acted upon favorably.

No. 7 - An Act Relating to the Control and Elimination of Mosquitoes.

It has been found that mosquitoes present a serious threat to the health and comfort of the people of the Commonwealth, and that there is an urgent need for scientific methods for the eradication and control thereof, and that the enaction of legislation with financial assistance from the Commonwealth will provide a systematic and efficient approach to this problem. This approach should include the following among its aims: overall reduction of pesticides, emphasis on reduction of insect populations at their source (water management and larviciding), and strengthening of the movement away from persistent broad spectrum pesticides toward nonpersistent materials which show less hazard to other organisms in the environment.

The Legislature was still in session at the time of this report, therefore, only those bills which were signed into law prior to July 1, 1970 are included herein.

At the time of the report, recommendation No. 1 which is now House Bill No. 7 was in third reading in the House.

Recommendation No. 2 was made part of House Bill No. 5951 which is a study bill.

Recommendation No. 3 which is now House Bill No. 5151 is in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Recommendation No. 4 which is now House Bill No. 10 is in the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

Recommendation No. 5 has five parts:- Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth are now Bills Nos. 11, 12 and 13, respectively. These bills reached the Governor's desk and were sent back to the Senate for minor technical changes. Essex which is now House Bill No. 14 is in the Senate Ways and Means Committee. Berkshire was signed into law and is now Chapter 459.

Recommendation No. 6 which is now House Bill No. 16 is in the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

Recommendation No. 7 which became House Bill No. 17 was referred to the next annual session.

Other acts and resolves of interest to Agriculture which were signed into law in the fiscal year 1970 are:-

ACTS OF 1969

Chapter 504 of the acts of 1969 is an act further regulating the basis of assessment on the towns within the Cape Cod Mosquito Control Project. It was approved on July 11.

Chapter 566 of the acts of 1969 is an act designating the Director of Fisheries and Game as a member of the Water Resources Commission and providing for the appointment by the Governor of an additional member of said commission. It was approved on July 24.

Chapter 572 of the acts of 1969 is an act exempting greenhouses located in residential areas from certain zoning ordinances and by-laws. It was approved July 24.

Chapter 674 of the acts of 1969 is an act making certain corrective changes in the law relative to the Westfield River West Branch Watershed Improvement Project and authorizing the Department of Natural Resources to receive Federal financial assistance in connection therewith. It was approved August 11.

Chapter 711 of the acts of 1969 is an act increasing the amount of money the County Commissioners of Norfolk County may expend to construct and originally equip a combination dormitory and cafeteria building at the Norfolk County Agricultural School. It was approved on August 14.

Chapter 722 of the acts of 1969 is an act relative to the control of aquatic nuisances in waters of the Commonwealth by the Department of Public Health and authorizing the Water Resources Commission to establish priorities therefor. It was approved on August 18.

Chapter 739 of the acts of 1969 is an act authorizing the Water Resources Commission to sell and convey certain land in the town of Sandisfield. It was approved on August 19.

Chapter 745 of the acts of 1969 is an act providing that the Assistant Director of the Division of Water Pollution Control exercise duties of the Director of said Division in his absence or disability, providing that clean waters scholarship interns shall be exempted from the Civil Service law. It was approved on August 19.

Chapter 807 of the acts of 1969 is an act to promote the breeding of thoroughbred horses and standardbred horses in the Commonwealth and establishing the Massachusetts Standardbred Agricultural Fair and Breeding Funds Committee. It was approved on August 24.

Chapter 834 of the acts of 1969 is an act establishing a Bureau of Solid Waste Disposal in the Department of Public Works and providing a capital outlay for such disposal. It was approved on August 27.

Chapter 836 of the acts of 1969 is an act authorizing the Department of Public Health to form air pollution control districts throughout the Commonwealth. It was approved on August 27.

Chapter 873 of the acts of 1969 is an act relative to the classification of forest lands. This was approved on August 29.

Chapter 883 of the acts of 1969 is an act requiring employers entering into farm labor contracts with farm labor contractors to notify the Department of Labor and Industries thereof. It was approved on August 29.

RESOLVES OF 1969

Chapter 66 is a resolve providing for an investigation and study by a special commission relative to developing the water resources of the Commonwealth and the advisability of creating water basin commissions. It was approved on August 6.

Chapter 67 is a resolve providing for an investigation and study by a special commission of the Division of Fairs of the Department of Agriculture and the receipts and the distribution of the Agricultural Purposes Fund. It was approved on August 6.

Chapter 77 is a resolve providing for an investigation and study by a special commission relative to marine boundaries and resources of the Commonwealth. It was approved on August 13.

Chapter 99 is a resolve providing for an investigation and study of a special commission relative to the slaughtering and processing of certain animals. It was approved on August 26.

ACTS OF 1970

Chapter 21 is an act increasing the amount that may be expended annually by the County Commissioners of Plymouth County for advertising the recreational, industrial, agricultural and historical advantages of said county. It was approved on February 11.

Chapter 28 is an act authorizing the Water Resources Commission to designate a person to act as Director of the Division of Water Pollution Control in the absence or disability of the Director of said Division. It was approved on February 11.

Chapter 54 is an act increasing the amount of money that may be expended by the County Commissioners of Hampshire County for the purpose of promoting the recreational, agricultural and industrial advantages of said county. It was approved February 24.

Chapter 69 is an act authorizing the Boards of Trustees of County Agricultural Schools to rent facilities for practice sessions of athletic teams. It was approved on February 24.

Chapter 136 is an act providing that action required for the protection of certain fisheries in inland waters be assigned to the Director of the Division of Water Pollution Control. It was approved on March 20.

Chapter 150 is an act further regulating the membership and the powers and duties of the district commissions in Water Pollution Abatement Districts and abolishing the District Advisory Councils. It was approved on March 25.

Chapter 214 is an act increasing the amount of money that may be expended by the County Commissioners of Hampden County for the purpose of promoting the recreational, agricultural and industrial advantages of said county. It was approved on April 22.

Chapter 289 is an act authorizing the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to lay and collect assessments, not exceeding twenty-five dollars per annum, on its members. It was approved May 13.

Chapter 459 is an act relative to the basis for the annual assessment for the mosquito control project for Berkshire County. It was approved on June 24.

RESOLVES OF 1970

Chapter 1 is a resolve providing for an investigation and study by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Attorney General, and the Department of Public Health relative to authorizing cities and towns to regulate the number of animals within an enclosure. It was approved on February 4.

Chapter 2 is a resolve reviving and continuing the special commission established to make an investigation and study relative to hunger and malnutrition in the Commonwealth and certain related matters and authorizing said commission to report from time to time. It was approved on February 9.

Chapter 8 is a resolve authorizing the special commission established to make an investigation and study relative to establishing a collective bargaining commission and the special commission established to make an investigation and study relative to the slaughtering and processing of certain animals to file reports from time to time. It was approved on March 4.

ANNUAL REPORT

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD

JULY 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1970

The State Reclamation Board serves in the Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of Chapter 252 of the General Laws. The principle functions of the State Reclamation Board are supervision of:

1. Organized mosquito control projects.
2. Greenhead Fly control districts.
3. Salt marsh mosquito control drainage ditch maintenance.
4. Aquatic plant and animal nuisance control in Musquashiat and Straits Ponds.

Annual appropriations for the various projects total over $900,000.

Members of the State Reclamation Board are:

Mr. Edward Wright, Chairman

Mr. Harold D. Rose, representing the Department of Public Health

Mr. John J. McColgan, representing the Department of Agriculture

The regular meetings of the Board are held on the first Friday of the month at 11:00 A.M. at the office of the State Reclamation Board in the Department of Agriculture on the 21st floor at 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Additional special meetings are scheduled as necessary. Mr. Charles J.

Cannon serves as Executive Secretary and Mr. Clarence J. Tourville was appointed January 20, 1970 to serve as full time Entomologist for the Board.

The following projects were in operation during the fiscal year 1970:

Cape Cod Mosquito Control Project

Berkshire County Mosquito Control Project

Bristol County Mosquito Control Project

East Middlesex Mosquito Control Project

Essex County, City of Revere and Towns of Winthrop and North Reading Mosquito Control Project

Norfolk County Mosquito Control Project

Plymouth County Mosquito Control Project

South Shore Mosquito Control Project

Bristol-South Plymouth Maintenance Project

North Shore Maintenance Project

South Shore Maintenance Project

Martha's Vineyard Maintenance Project

Hull and Cohasset Aquatic Plant and Animal Nuisance Project (Straits Pond)

Musquashiat Pond in Scituate, Aquatic Plant and Animal Nuisance Project

The following commissioners were appointed during the year:

Mr. George W. Benedict from Cohasset to the South Shore Mosquito Control Commission

Mr. F. David Crowley from Canton to the Norfolk County Mosquito Control Commission

The primary function of a mosquito control project is to reduce the population of biting mosquitoes in populated areas to the extent that illness, nuisance, and annoyance from mosquito bites will be at a minimum. Much has been and is being written presently on methods, procedures, techniques and programs involving mosquito control, but still the basic control procedures are source reduction, larval and adult control. Surveys to find the sources of mosquito breeding areas are continuing. More and more emphasis is being placed on larval control and elimination thereby making it feasible that less pesticides will be necessary in the form of fogging, misting and spraying to be dispersed into the atmosphere to contaminate the environment in the control of adult mosquitoes.

Source reduction procedures are preventative in nature and include filling, drainage ditching, stream clearance, etc., but when these are properly carried out, prevent the development of mosquito larvae into the adult stage.

Project management is still further complicated by individuals who insist that more extensive pesticide applications should be made. On the opposite side there are those who insist that no pesticides of any kind be used either in the vicinity of their homes or in the biosphere itself.

Field studies were continued during the summer of 1970 on the biology and control of the Greenhead Fly. Extensive field trials were conducted on the Essex County and Cape Cod salt marshes with the use of various modifications of adult Greenhead Fly traps to attempt a protection to limited local situations without the use of any pesticide. The majority of traps were located in close proximity to recreational areas. A total of 419 traps were installed in the North Shore Greenhead Fly Project area and a total of 304 traps were installed in the Cape Cod Greenhead Fly Project area.

The reports from both of the Greenhead Fly Projects have not as yet been received but from preliminary reports the flies that were caught in the traps were 90% female. The reports of the effectiveness of the traps have been somewhat conflicting. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the traps has not as yet been completed for this year. It will probably take at least 3-5 years to obtain sufficient data as to their effectiveness.

At present there appears to be little hope of finding a chemical that will be both effective as a larvicide and nonhazardous to non-target organisms of the ecosystem of the marshes.

The Reclamation Board delegates to the appropriate mosquito control projects the responsibility for supervision of the maintenance of the salt marsh ditching network, originally constructed by hand labor in 1930 and 1931. This maintenance work is essential if the ditches are to function efficiently

and effectively. Breeding of salt marsh mosquitoes on the marshes and the amount of pesticides necessary to control the salt marsh species is tremendously reduced by these ditches. The cost of the maintenance is borne by the municipalities in which these ditches are located. These municipalities are assessed annually for the amounts necessary by the Reclamation Board, in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 4 of Chapter 112 of the Acts of 1931. The assessments in recent years are greater than in earlier years in that the hourly labor rate and the cost of special equipment has increased markedly. It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain hand laborers to clean these ditches, therefore, modern equipment from the projects is being utilized. This means a greater amount of work in a shorter period of time.

Musquashiat Pond in Scituate and Straits Pond in Hull and Cohasset were treated again by the Reclamation Board. In addition to reduction of the nuisance caused by biting midges and odors of decomposing algae and aquatic vegetation in these ponds, there has been a noticeable increase in their use for recreational purposes and also a tremendous aesthetic value.

The Reclamation Board is represented by its Chairman on the Pesticide Board. All meetings and hearings of the Pesticide Board have been attended. The Chairman of the Reclamation Board is also a member of the State Committee for Conservation of Soil, Water and Related Resources.

Members of the Board and the Entomologist participate in the meetings and technical sessions of the Northeastern Mosquito Control Association, the American Mosquito Control Association and the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association. Much value is gained from attendance and participation at these meetings.

Mosquito control project personnel were again alerted to maintain close surveillance in their areas to insure early reporting to the Reclamation Board of any suspected cases of Eastern Equine Encephalitis.

There were many inquiries and letters received by the Board from towns not within a mosquito control project indicating an interest in mosquito control. Some have shown a definite interest in the formation of a new district in their area. Several meetings were attended by members of the Board and the Entomologist with representatives of towns which have indicated this desire.

Increasing labor costs, increasing costs of pesticides, increasing costs of machinery, tools and overhead items have necessitated increases in budgets for the projects. Legislation in regards to mosquito control that was enacted consisted of:

(1) Chapter 504 of the Acts of 1969 - An act further regulating the basis of assessment on the towns within the Cape Cod Mosquito Control Project. Approved July 11, 1969.

(2) Chapter 459 of the Acts of 1970 - An act relative to the basis for the annual assessment for the Mosquito Control Project for Berkshire County. Approved June 24, 1970.

Respectfully submitted,

State Reclamation Board

Edward Wright, Chairman

Harold D. Rose, Member

John J. McColgan, Member

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 128 of the General Laws, I am filing herewith the report of the Department of Agriculture for the period from July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971.

Respectfully submitted,

Commissioner of Agriculture

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Board of Agriculture	County	Term Expires
Antone L. Rose, Taunton	Bristol	July, 1971
Earle P. Parsons, Hadley	Hampshire	July, 1972
Tony Andrews, East Falmouth	Barnstable	July, 1973
Americo Cavallaro, Norwood	Norfolk	July, 1974
Paul N. Fawcett, Northborough	Worcester	July, 1975
Lloyd A. Hathaway, Abington	Plymouth	July, 1976
Peter A. D'Arrigo, Lexington	Middlesex	July, 1977

Commissioner of Agriculture — Nathan Chandler, Sterling Junction

Asst. Commissioner of Agriculture — Myron A. Maiewski, Whately

Divisions	Directors
Animal Health	Edward M. Dwyer, Weymouth
Dairying & Animal Husbandry	J. Peter Griffin, Boston
Fairs	E. Gerry Mansfield, Peabody
Markets	Nathaniel Tilden, Scituate
Plant Pest Control	Peter C. Kuzmiski, Randolph
Poultry & Poultry Products	Charles F. Shelnut, Somerville

Staff Offices	
Apiary Inspection	
Chief Apiary Inspector	Harlan E. Glidden, North Beverly
Bonding & Licensing of Milk Dealers & Poultry Dealers	
Senior Bonding Investigator	James T. Walsh, Boston
Inspection of Mink Farms	
Investigator of Mink Farms	Dennis Flynn, Grafton
Thoroughbred Breeding Program	
Supervisor	Thomas F. Moran, West Roxbury

State Reclamation Board:

Edward Wright, Dedham - Chairman
John J. McColgan, Department of Agriculture
Harold D. Rose, Department of Public Health
Charles J. Cannon, Yarmouth, Executive Sec'y of Board

FOREWARD

Section 1 of Chapter 806 of the Acts of 1969 set up the Massachusetts Standardbred Agricultural Fair and Breeding Fund Committee. The following members were appointed by Governor Sargent:

Dr. Francis McGee, Marlboro - Chairman
Vernon S. Bodurtha, Westfield - Secretary
William H. McAlister, Sr., Foxboro
John E. O'Neil, Norwood
George Zgrodnik, Hatfield

Section 2 of the said Chapter 807 set up the Massachusetts Thoroughbred Breeding Fund Program.

Peter A. D'Arrigo was appointed to the State Board of Agriculture on September 16, 1970, succeeding Stephen Tavilla, whose term had expired.

July 1, 1971
Publication No. 5298 approved by State Purchasing Agent, Alfred C. Holland

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1970 - JUNE 30, 1971

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

EDWARD M. DWYER

DIRECTOR

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN CHANDLER

COMMISSIONER

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971

To the Commissioner of Agriculture:

In accordance with Section 38, Section 129, General Laws, Acts of 1932, I herewith submit the report of the Division of Animal Health for the fiscal year, July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971, inclusive.

During fiscal 1971 we completed our experimental project implementing the program of T. B. testing cattle once in three years with the exception of dealer and problem herds being tested annually or more frequently if necessary.

The Brucellosis testing program to maintain a Certified-Free Brucellosis status for Massachusetts is being administered according to Federal Regulations.

During fiscal 1971 we had four cases of Hog Cholera involving indemnity payments to owners of $14,369.50 as compared with thirty-two cases in fiscal 1970 with indemnity payments totaling $137,683.17. We are in hopes of eliminating Hog Cholera in Massachusetts thus attaining the goal set in 1962 by the United States Department of Agriculture of eradicating Hog Cholera in the United States by 1972.

We had 53 cases of Encephalomyelitis in horses and ponies; 2 flocks of pheasants and 1 human fatality reported in 1971.

During the fiscal year the usual number of miscellaneous diseases were reported.

The Division, as for many years, is still receiving the excellent cooperation of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, for which we are most appreciative.

Following is information and statistics in detail covering the various activities of the Division:

Respectfully submitted,

Edward M. Dwyer

Edward M. Dwyer
Director

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

There were one thousand two hundred and five (1,205) tuberculin herd tests, forty-two thousand three hundred and twenty (42,320) animal tests applied to which thirty-two (32) head of cattle were declared reactors, as compared with two thousand one hundred and twenty-one (2,121) tuberculin herd tests and seventy five thousand five hundred and forty (75,540) animal tests applied the previous fiscal year to which one hundred and eighty seven (187) head of cattle reacted.

Twenty-seven (27) of the thirty-two head declared to be reactors were reported as having "no gross lesions" of tuberculosis at time of slaughter.

Two hundred and thirty-two (232) herds containing three thousand three hundred and twenty-five (3,325) head of cattle, included in the census report of June 30, 1970, were disposed of by the owners prior to the census period ending June 30, 1971.

Seventy-seven (77) herds containing eight hundred and ninety nine (899) head of cattle to which testing has not previously been conducted are included in the census report of the period ending June 30, 1971.

Tuberculin tests are conducted by State and Federal accredited veterinarians under a State and Federal Cooperative Plan for the establishment of tuberculosis-free herds and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Following is a summary of the tuberculin tests as made by veterinarians for the twelve-month period of this report:

	HERDS	HEAD	REACTORS
Veterinarians paid by the State on a salary basis	831	28,938	30
Veterinarians paid by the State as Program Agents	369	12,821	2
Veterinarians paid by the owner	4	511	
Veterinarians paid by the Federal Government on a salary basis	1	50	
	1,205	42,320	32

During the fiscal year owners were reimbursed for two (2) purebred cows to the amount of $123.75 and one hundred and eighty six (186) grade cows amounting to $10,058.75 or a total of $10,182.50.

COUNTY CENSUS
AS OF
JUNE 30, 1971

COUNTY	HERDS	HEAD	100 or More Head HERDS	100 or More Head HEAD
Barnstable	4	124		
Berkshire	367	12,929	30	4,059
Bristol	328	11,115	18	3,261
Dukes	17	128		
Essex	148	4,885	11	1,876
Franklin	437	13,999	23	3,240
Hampden	246	5,682	1	102
Hampshire	369	11,521	19	2,769
Middlesex	210	6,204	12	1,838
Nantucket	1	36		
Norfolk	103	2,505	4	586
Plymouth	191	6,638	13	3,263
Worcester	732	23,603	44	5,874
TOTALS	3,153	99,369	175	26,868

BRUCELLOSIS

The Brucellosis program has been carried on in accordance with Chapter 129, General Laws as amended by Chapter 527, Acts of 1956.

During the fiscal year 1971 there were nine (9) cattle reactors; any reimbursement to owners is still pending.

Following is a tabulation of the results of laboratory examination of the blood samples from cattle under this program; also from goats and swine:

BRUCELLOSIS

7/1/70 - 6/30/71

	NEGATIVE	REACTORS	SUSPICIOUS	OTHERS*	TOTAL
Cattle	6,771	9	57	100	6,937
Goats	237	0	1	0	238
Swine	677	14	0	3	694
TOTALS	7,685	23	58	103	7,869

* Containers broken, insufficient amount of serum, hemolyzed.

Certified Herds: Cattle	
Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	28
Cattle in Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	1,500
Certified Herds: Goats	
Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	17
Goats in Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	142
Validated Herds: Swine	
Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	12
Swine in Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	532

MILK RING TESTS

Negative	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Total
5,885	2	56	5,943

GOATS

7/1/70 -- 6/30/71

This Division arranges for the tuberculin testing and blood testing of goats provided the owner signs an agreement to the effect that any goats declared as reactors to either test would be immediately disposed of for slaughter with no compensation allowed by the Commonwealth.

Under this agreement four hundred and twenty four (424) goats were tuberculin tested and two hundred and twenty five (225) blood tested. One (1) goat showed a suspicious reaction but was negative on retest.

CATTLE IMPORTS

7/1/70 - 6/30/71

Alabama	2	Nevada	1
Canada	2090	New Hampshire	632
Connecticut	1351	New Jersey	17
Delaware	109	New York	3714
Illinois	3	North Dakota	1
Indiana	7	Ohio	160
Iowa	1	Pennsylvania	73
Kentucky	3	Rhode Island	377
Maine	2061	Vermont	1155
Maryland	150	Virginia	1
Missouri	20	Wisconsin	109

TOTAL - 12,060

One thousand one hundred and three (1,103) permits were issued covering twelve thousand and sixty (12,060) head of cattle.

EXPORTS --- JULY 1, 1970 THRU JUNE 30, 1971

Interstate certificates of health were issued on three thousand three hundred forty-nine (3,349) head of cattle; eighty-nine (89) goats; one hundred (100) rabbits; thirty-nine (39) sheep; and one hundred twenty-three (123) swine, exported to other states and countries, as follows:

CATTLE

DESTINATION	HEAD	DESTINATION	HEAD
Alabama	2	Missouri	32
California	3	Montana	2
Canada	13	Nebraska	20
Colorado	3	Nevada	2
Columbia	3	New Hampshire	122
Connecticut	460	New Jersey	7
Dominican Republic	25	New York	721
Florida	131	Ohio	11
Honduras	22	Pennsylvania	21
Illinois	3	Rhode Island	753
Indiana	5	South Dakota	2
India	13	Spain	10
Iowa	22	Tennessee	9
Italy	2	Texas	8
Kansas	24	Vermont	629
Kentucky	19	Virginia	111
Liberia	6	West Virginia	1
Maine	114	Wisconsin	1
Maryland	1	Yugoslavia	3
Mississippi	13		
		Total	3,349

GOATS

Colorado	4
Costa Rica	17
Guatemala	6
Liberia	5
Venezuela	39
West Indies	18
Total	89

SWINE

Connecticut	27
Florida	4
Maine	15
New Hampshire	63
New York	12
Rhode Island	2
Total	123

RABBITS

Greece	100

SHEEP

Colorado	3
New York	21
Pennsylvania	15
Total	39

QUARANTINE STATION AT LITTLETON

Total number of livestock received at the Farmers Live Animal Market Exchange in Littleton from July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971 was as follows:

Cattle	18,421
Calves	20,404
Swine	21,224
Sheep	1,093
TOTAL	61,142

The following Massachusetts animals went through the chute:

Brucellosis Reactors	4
Tuberculosis Reactors	9
Brucellosis Suspects	1
Tuberculosis Suspects	10

In addition to FLAME in Littleton, the following animals were received and sold at the Livestock Auction in Easton and the Northampton Cooperative Auction Association, Inc. in Whately, Massachusetts:

EASTON

Cattle	6,917
Calves	5,882
Sheep and Goats	190
TOTAL	12,989

WHATELY

Cattle	4,402
Calves	10,740
Sheep and Goats	1,005
Swine	1,222
TOTAL	17,369

LICENSED DEALERS IN BOVINE ANIMALS

During the fiscal year 1971, there were one hundred and three (103) licenses issued to dealers in dairy and beef cattle, and one hundred and forty-three (143) plates were sent out for use on the trucks operated by these dealers.

A total of seven thousand, one hundred and seven (7,107) dairy cattle and five hundred and eighty (580) beef cattle were reported by licensed dealers as purchased and sold.

PERMITS TO FEED GARBAGE TO SWINE

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA PROGRAM
CHAPTER 655 - ACTS OF 1953

Fiscal Year 1971

July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971

		Permits Issued
July	1970	0
August	"	0
September	"	0
October	"	0
November	"	1
December	"	0
January	1971	169
February	"	10
March	"	6
April	"	4
May	"	0
June	"	2
	Total	192

****

HOG CHOLERA

Fiscal Year 1971

Number of cases	4
Number of swine	1,004
Total Indemnity paid by The Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$14,369.50

RABIES

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1938, Sections 6 and 7 "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Chapter 129, Section 21 of the General Laws, was amended under Chapter 29, Acts of 1963 to read: "All dogs known to have bitten persons shall be quarantined for a period of ten (10) days for observation, at the end of which period, if no symptoms of rabies have developed, said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

One thousand one hundred and one persons (1101) were bitten by stray animals. The brains of six hundred and ninety-one (691) animals were sent to Wassermann Laboratory for examination. Of that number five hundred and fifty (550) were reported to have bitten five hundred and eighty-three (583) persons.

The following tabulation is a record of bites inflicted by dogs and other animals.

RABIES

Bite Cases

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Laboratory UNSATISFACTORY
1970					
July	1,742	3	56		12
August	1,589	2	62	2	16
September	1,332	2	65	1	7
October	1,048		55		8
November	781		28		1
December	792	1	29		
1971					
January	628	1	41		1
February	624	1	34		2
March	1,015	5	41		8
April	1,301	4	58		3
May	1,442	4	63		5
June	1,970	4	78		13
TOTALS	14,164	27	610	3	78

RABIES

Bite Cases --- Fiscal Year 1971

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Laboratory UNSATISFACTORY
Dogs	13,521	24	145		4
Alligators	1				
Baby Rabbits			1		1
Baby Skunks			1		
Bats			57	3	14
Calves			1		
Cats	345	3	93		6
Chipmunks	2		41		6
Donkeys	1		1		
Foxes			9		1
Gelding Horses			1		
Gerbils	80		32		3
Grisson (Weasel)			1		
Ground Hogs	1		1		
Guinea Pigs	5		11		2
Hamsters	57	1	32		1
Honey Bears	1				
Horses	8		3		
Kinkajou	1		1		
Mares	2		1		
Mice	17		15		8
Moles			3		3
Monkeys	29		11		
Muskrats	1		3		
Ocelots	1		1		
Opossums	1		1		
Ostriches	1				
Pet Hamsters			2		2
Pet Mice					
Pet Skunks					
Pigs	2				
Ponies	1				
Rabbits	45		16		3
Racoons	13		15		
Rats	6		12		9
Red Foxes					1
Red Squirrels					
Shrews					
Skunks	5		17		
Snakes	1				
Squirrels	8		55		1
Squirrel Monkeys	1				
Turtles	1				
Voles			19		7
White Mice			2		1
White Rabbits	1		1		
White Rats	2		2		4
Wild Porcupines	1		1		
Woodchucks			2		1
TOTALS	14,164	28	610	3	78

EQUINE CERTIFICATIONS

During the fiscal year 1971, we issued two hundred and seventy seven (277) Certifications of Equine Examination for four hundred and thirty three (433) horses leaving the State of Massachusetts for Shows, Fairs and Races.

We received three hundred and thirty five (335) Certifications of Equine Examination for one thousand and seventy two (1,072) horses that came into the State for Exhibition, Racing and Breeding. These horses came from thirty five (35) States and Canada and New Zealand.

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

There were seven (7) cases of Equine Infectious Anemia (Swamp Fever) that proved positive to the Coggins Test. All but one was destroyed.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIES

We received reports of fifty five (55) cases of Equine Encephalomyelities in fifty three (53) horses and two (2) pheasants. These were destroyed or died either through clinical symptoms or laboratory diagnosis.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

PULLORUM	3 flocks of birds were quarantined and later released.
LARYNGOTRACHEITIS	25 chicks were quarantined and released.
FOWL POX	Flock of 2100 birds were quarantined and later released.
PINK EYE	150 sheep were quarantined and released.
ERYSIPELAS	16 hogs were quarantined and released.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE, SHEEP AND GOATS

FISCAL YEAR 1971

In accordance with Section 10, Chapter 129 of the General Laws the annual inspection of neat cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats and of the premises where kept was completed.

Reports received from the cities and towns showed that inspection indicated the following information:

COUNTY	HERDS	NEAT CATTLE	PONIES HORSES	SWINE HERDS	SWINE HEAD	SHEEP	GOATS
Barnstable	11	161	781	0	0	82	59
Berkshire	431	14,009	1,549	61	684	605	70
Bristol	346	13,034	2,258	75	9,236	696	229
Dukes	16	137	140	3	27	764	4
Essex	187	5,488	2,291	36	4,958	535	96
Franklin	504	15,320	1,494	76	1,097	424	67
Hampden	309	6,427	1,196	22	1,219	676	85
Hampshire	402	11,869	1,297	42	2,555	1,269	47
Middlesex	272	6,672	3,886	67	12,181	698	209
Nantucket	2	63	63	0	0	26	3
Norfolk	121	2,595	1,926	31	2,004	741	74
Plymouth	244	7,052	2,340	64	4,953	612	127
Suffolk	1	4	123	0	0	29	36
Worcester	959	26,112	3,622	120	13,471	1,588	233
Totals	3,805	108,943	22,966	597	52,385	8,745	1,339

Of the total number of cattle inspected, fifty-four thousand six hundred ninety-three (54,693) were grade dairy cows, ten thousand fifty-nine (10,059) were purebred dairy cows. There were also three hundred twenty-eight (328) purebred bulls listed.

Also there were ninety-seven (97) donkeys, seventeen (17) burros, eight (8) mules, thirty (30) oxen, seven (7) asses, nine (9) bison, two (2) elk, sixteen (16) deer, three (3) buffaloes, one (1) llama, four (4) steer, and one (1) ram inspected this year.

Regional meetings of Inspectors of Animals were held by the Director in the month of October in Northampton, Worcester, and in our Boston Office.

ANNUAL REPORT

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry
J. Peter Griffin, Director
July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971

Inspection and registration of all the dairy farms in New England and New York that produce milk for the Massachusetts market were finally inspected by December 31, 1970 in compliance with the provisions of Sections 16 - 16K of Chapter 94 of the General Laws. This is the 3rd consecutive fiscal year that the division has had to live within a $16,000. travel budget. Numerous farm inspections were made during the months July 1 - December 31, 1970 in order to catch up with the work that was not accomplished in March, April, May and June of 1970 because of lack of money to travel to the far distant farms. To further complicate matters one of our resident inspectors in Maine retired and his territory had to be covered by other personnel who of necessity needed travel money. It is most difficult to replace these resident inspectors because what we are looking for is a man qualified in the dairy field, a man who is a Massachusetts citizen, (to comply with the civil service law) and is willing to move to Vermont or Maine at his own expense, and all we can offer him is $135.15 a week. For the record half of the fiscal year January 1, 1971 to June 30, 1971 there was no money left for travel expense and it was most difficult to keep gasoline in the state cars. The net effect of this is

we are way behind in our up country farm inspection program for the calendar year 1971 and will not be able to inspect all the farms by December 31, 1971 which is required by law if their Certificates of Registration are to be renewed on January 1, 1972.

Consideration was given to the establishment of a leucocyte monitoring program but no funds were available so this program did not materialize. The aim of the program was to routinely test samples of milk from all the dairy herds in Massachusetts and report back routinely to the farmers the number of leucocytes(blood cells). This is an excellent barometer in determining whether or not there is any health problem in the herd, tends to improve the quality of the milk for the market, and gives a better economic return to the farmer.

Our existing mastitis control program in conjunction with the diagnostic laboratory at the University of Massachusetts continues on well.

Inspection of receiving stations, out of state pasteurization plants, and milk transportation facilities continues. A statistical report of the work of the Division is attached.

DIVISION YEARLY YEAR

DAIRY ~~INSPECTORS~~ ~~MONTHLY~~ REPORT FOR ~~MONTH~~ OF 7-1-70 to 6-30 1971

FARMS

Farms inspected 9830 Approved 7700 Not Approved 2130

Farms reinspected 2416 Approved 1895 Not Approved 521

Hearings requested 17 Farms suspended 51 Reinstated 30

Other visits: Farms 1145 Dealers 1144 Inspectors 286

Complaints Investigated 18 Days Other Work 274 Office 140 Meetings 48

PLANTS

Plants Inspected 122 Approved 107 Not Approved 19 Spot Checked 36

TESTS OR CHECKS:

Temp. 491 Sediment 165 Bacteria 316 Caustic 5 Alkaline 1

Cans Milk Graded 44 Rejected 5 Milk Cans Checked 220 Condemned 23

Tank Trucks Checked 531 Violations 98 Other trucks 3 Violations 3

R.R. Tank Cars checked _____ Violations _____

FLAVOR

No. Samples _____ Flavor Schools 2 Vo-Ag Training _____ Total days 14

PROTEIN

No. samples collected 4588 Total days 20

MASTITIS

Herds sampled 806 Cows sampled 36,105 Samples Collected 142,423

U.S.D.A. GRADING

Days sampling milk powder 13 Butter and cheese 49

ADMINISTRATION (DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

Hearings held 2 Meetings attended 16 Work with Insp. 30

days at office 162 In field 53 Complaints 3

Inspector _____

Miles: State Car 377,582 Private auto 2,060

OVER: DETAILS OF ANY OTHER WORK
Sick Leave-139 Vacations-252

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971

DIVISION OF FAIRS
E. Gerry Mansfield, Director

One hundred and twenty-nine fairs had an attendance of 2,229,643, an increase over last year of nearly four percent. Fairs were grouped as follows: Major, twenty; Community, eighteen; Youth,twenty-three; Livestock, twenty; Grange, forty-eight. All Major fairs and many of the smaller fairs were inspected. The Director and Supervisor of Fairs visited as many fairs as possible. Agricultural exhibits amounted to 77,052 and the number displayed by youth was 30,563. Nine fairs held pari-mutuel racing and contributed $1,333,432.92 to the Agricultural Purposes Fund, which provides money for agricultural prizes at fairs, exhibits in the State Building at West Springfield and repairs and maintenance of the State Buildings at Brockton and West Springfield, inspection of fairs, special awards, promotional activities, etc. Of the amount contributed, the Division was allotted $300,483.00 in the budget for the 1970-71 fiscal year. Fairs received $203,677.53 and these fairs contributed $105,513.44 making a total of $309,190.97 awarded to exhibitors of agricultural products.

The following awards were made: three hundred fifteen State Award Ribbons, sixty-eight Special Rosettes, nine Plaques, thrity-two F.F.A. Medals, four thousand 4-H Membership Pins, eighty-seven 4-H Pens, and ten Trays. Awards were made at agricultural fairs and shows, flower shows, vocational agricultural F.F.A. and 4-H agricultural contests. Honorariums in the amount of $1,010.00 were granted for speakers at the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Meeting, the Massachusetts Dairy Association Meeting, the Massachusetts Dairy Farmers' Seminar, the New England Vegetable Association and the Farm Bureau Association Annual Meeting.

Although the Brockton Fair was held as usual this year, the Division was not able to participate by having exhibits in the Massachusetts Building on

the Brockton Fairgrounds. Due to a decrease in our budget, funds were not available to maintain exhibits in the building. For the first time, a portion of the building is being used around the year for classrooms by the Southeast Regional Vocational Technical School. However, exhibit space has been reserved and when funds are made available, we will resume our regular program.

At the Massachusetts State Building at the Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield held September 18-27, 1970, exhibits were on display for the entire ten days. The front foyer featured plantings of late summer and fall flowers against a mural of birch trees in a field of tall grass. Organ and accordain music, as well as dance demonstrations, senior citizens' groups and many others provided entertainment for the general public on the foyer stage.

Agricultural displays consisted of an impressive fall harvest exhibit by the Division of Markets flanked by large pumpkins and squash. A trellis garnished with Indian Corn provided the background. Also displayed were Massachusetts Honey products, Berkshire Pioneer Maple Products, arrangements by the New England Carnation Growers, "homemade" ice cream with a custard base by the Massachusetts Poultry Association and exhibits of fruit by the Hampden County Fruit Growers with fresh apple cider and tangy apples offered to the public. A colorful ice cream bar was provided by the Dairymen of Massachusetts. The 4-H emphasized its nutrition education program with a "mini-kitchen" for live demonstrations as well as a puppet show which combined arts and crafts with the overall nutrition theme.

State Departments represented in the building included the Division of Civil Service, the Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development and the Registry of Motor Vehicles. The State Police Narcotic Unit showed drugs in their various forms including a live Marijuana bush.

Other exhibits included the Massachusetts Federation of Sheep with

wool products, the Leverett Craftsmen who exhibited pottery and candles and gave live demonstrations on how to make them, and the Clarke School for the deaf distributed literature on the importance of hearing checkups and how the deaf person could adapt to living in a hearing world.

The Director and other members of the Division attended the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association Annual Meeting held on January 8, 1971 in Chicopee, Massachusetts. At the morning session the Director gave his report on the Division of Fairs. Between January 1, 1969 and December 30, 1970, there were reports from 131 fairs held in Massachusetts. Agricultural exhibits at these fairs amounted to 78,033 of which 31,018 were youth. The State awarded $203,305.96 and the fairs awarded $132,824.37 making a total of $336,130.33 paid for agricultural exhibits at fairs. Awards presented at fairs and agricultural exhibitions included three hundred and thirteen State Award Ribbons, sixty-eight Special Event Ribbons, thirty-six F.F.A. Medals, eighty-seven 4-H Pens, four thousand 4-H Pins, nine plaques, six trays and four bowls. Attendance came to 2,247,387 a substantial increase for the sixth consecutive year. The Director was pleased to note that the Agricultural Fair Business was doing well in Massachusetts with increases in exhibits and attendance. He urged all fair people to work as one to achieve the continued growth of fairs in Massachusetts.

The Western Massachusetts Fairs Association Annual Meeting was held April 26, 1971 at the Hampden County Improvement League, West Springfield and the Eastern Massachusetts Fairs Annual Meeting was held on April 28, 1971 at the 400 Club in North Easton. At both meetings the Director gave statistics regarding fairs in the respective counties. The Director discussed the drastic cut in the budget for the Division of Fairs and stated that every effort would be made not only to have the money restored but to secure a much needed increase.

He stressed that all fairs would have to work together to achieve this end.

The Director attended the International Association of Fairs and Expositions Annual Convention held in Chicago, Illinois in December. In January he attended the Directors' Meeting of the International Association of Governmental Fair Agencies in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and in the month of June the Semi-Annual Meeting of the International Association of Governmental Fair Agencies in Chicago, Illinois.

In March 1971, the Division, cooperating with the Division of Markets and the Massachusetts Department of Commerce, developed an exhibit for the New England Spring Flower Show at Suffolk Downs, East Boston. The display was an old fashion porch scene entitled "Memorial Day - 1871." It was decorated with flowers, bedding stock and furniture of the period. A silver medal was received from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for this exhibit.

The "Fabulous Fairs of Massachusetts - 1971" was printed and distributed through the Department of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Department of Commerce.

The Agricultural Calendar and News Letter was published monthly and sent to fair officials, leaders of agricultural organizations, extension personnel, radio and television and newspapers.

Applications were received by April 1, 1971 from 132 fairs for allotments for the 1971-72 fiscal year.

The Massachusetts Standardbred Agricultural Fairs and Breeding Fund Committee (Chapter 807 - Acts 1969) was initiated and successfully operated for the first time in the year 1970. Racing was held at the following fairs: Foxboro Fair, September 1; Spencer Fair, September 7; Greenfield Fair, September 12.

Eight races were held at each fair and $700.00 in purse money was

allowed for each race making a total of $5,600.00 distributed in purse money at each fair. The sum of $4,959.05 was also reimbursed to the fair for payment for race officials and stable and track maintenance.

The Committee consists of five men who are appointed annually by the Governor before the first of April. Two of the members must be familiar with Standardbred Breeding. One is a member of the Massachusetts Fairs Association and one a member of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau. The Committee appoints its own Chairman and Clerk.

The Committee met four times and held one hearing. The hearing was to establish Rules and Regulations, fees, etc. for conducting the Massachusetts Standardbred Agricultural Fair State Races.

The administration of the program is carried out under the direction of the Commissioner and the Board of Agriculture with aid from the Standardbred Breeding Fund Committee. Dennis Flynn and John V. Porter of the Department of Agriculture were selected to carry out direct administration of the program.

The following number of horses were nominated for the races: 28 yearlings, 43 two year olds and 36 three year olds. Of this group, seventy-nine horses were eligible to race and therewere twenty horses that raced at each fair for a total of sixty horses.

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1970 - - June 30, 1971

DIVISION OF MARKETS

Nathaniel Tilden
Director

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Nathan Chandler
Commissioner

September 17, 1971

DIVISION OF MARKETS STAFF

Director

Nathaniel Tilden

Assistant Directors

John J. Fitzgerald
Guy L. Paris

Chief Market Investigator

James M. Cassidy

Market Investigators

Charles A. Batts
Joseph P. DiBlasi
Earl H. Goodrich
Steve M. Olynik
W. Earl Paddock
George M. Porter
Roger S. Tourtellot
William A. Trakas
Kenneth S. Williams, Jr.

Secretaries

Lillian M. Bouzoun
Teresa F. Quinn

To the Division of Markets, Marketing is the final phase in a chain of complicated steps that lead from the initial farm planting and ultimately to the consumer's table. Farm marketing in Massachusetts is big business - direct cash receipts returned to the farmers is over 170 million dollars and agribusiness is worth 5 billion dollars annually, making it the second largest industry in the state.

Because of the many economic complexities and technological changes involved in modern perishable produce marketing, the Division of Markets is charged with the responsibility of attempting to create a better marketing climate and a more orderly marketing program for this produce and other farm products.

Essentially this task is done by providing certain vital market information, shipping point inspection, timely product promotions, and consumer protection.

Our personnel are qualified for many kinds of inspection, investigation and market reporting, thus making for both economy and efficiency. These services include all fruit and vegetable inspections at shipping points and at retail stores, purity blueberry inspections, wholesale price reporting in Boston, Worcester and Springfield city markets, editing Special Apple Market Report, retail price reporting of Greater Boston Area, Milk Flavor Programs and Crop Reporting Programs operating under Federal-State matching funds, inspection and certification of approved controlled atmosphere storage rooms, seed inspection and administration of this law, including cooperative work with the U.S.D.A. in regard to the Federal Seed Act, administration

of the apple, potato and "native" labeling and grading laws, collection of statistical marketing data, and acting as a clearing house for all press releases issued by the Department. The latest monthly crop estimates of apples, potatoes, onions and cranberries, as received by teletype by the U.S.D.A. are prepared and mailed to interested parties.

The Division is responsible for the release of all publicity through radio, television, press releases and meetings, including special promotional functions, tours of markets and agricultural growing areas to aid the better movement of locally-grown fruits, vegetables and flowers.

Detailing our many marketing services, of major importance is our Federal-State Inspection Service. For 50 continuous years all state agriculture departments in the nation have cooperated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide shipping point fruit and vegetable inspections for their own state's farm products.

Massachusetts has been one of the leaders in providing this service for financially interested parties, which has proved beneficial in creating better marketing conditions and final products to growers, packers, distributors, receivers and consumers.

During World War I, as markets increased in size and distance from growing areas, it was realized that some common bond of understanding as to the quality of a particular fresh product was necessary between buyer and seller in order to effectively maintain good marketing conditions.

At that time U.S. Grades or Standards were created for the first commodity - potatoes. This grade was merely a standard of measurement to accurately tell the quality and condition of the shipment of potatoes.

Since that early time hundreds of different grades for all fresh commodities are now in existence.

With a memoranda of agreement between Massachusetts and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, this state has agreed to have our own state inspectors trained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This includes sampling the product in a prescribed Federal uniform manner, keeping proper and accurate note sheets to determine final grade of the product and writing the quality, condition and final grade of the product in the proper terminology. After this training all our State inspectors are issued a U.S.D.A. license which is a requirement before being allowed to inspect.

In return Massachusetts is allowed to certify Massachusetts farm products by our own trained licensed inspectors on official United States Department of Agriculture certificates which are prima facie evidence in all U.S. courts.

This inspection service is offered by the Division of Markets to any financially interested party within the Commonwealth for a fee basis and so the program is self-sustaining. All fees are retained by the Commonwealth except for a very small administrative cost retained by the U.S.D.A.

Over many years the Federal-State Inspection Service in Massachusetts, through strict adherence to grades and other essential data, has done much to upgrade the quality, condition and

grade of the final product.

The three major commodities inspected for grade at shipping point in Massachusetts this year were apples, cranberries and potatoes.

The major inspection this year was the Cranberry program. Massachusetts produces approximately one-half of all the cranberries grown in the United States and this year it was a record crop both on a state and national level.

In order to stabilize the market, the Cranberry Marketing Committee instituted a 10% set aside program plus a Federal school lunch program.

All cranberries coming under these two Federal orders were certified by our inspectors.

This unforseen marketing program was not included in our budget yet we had to provide three full time inspectors at processing and packing plants in the Cape Cod area for over three months. Although revenues in inspection fees collected ($8,433.39) more than compensated the state for services charged, the Division had to curtail other regulatory functions at the end of the fiscal year because of a lack of funds in the budget.

Massachusetts produces one-third of all the apples grown in New England, approximately 3 million bushels.

By law all apples must be inspected for export and our inspection service has been instrumental in helping Massachusetts farmers maintain this lucrative market. The inspection service has assisted in developing new methods of transportation especially in the export field.

Palletization, bulk bins and now the latest containerization have all been inaugurated here to improve arrival conditions for the "tender" McIntosh apple in foreign ports.

Inspection was again provided on the shipments of export apples, principally to the United Kingdom. Apples are also inspected for military purchase and for shipments to California which has been increasing every year.

Because of the complexity in apple inspection work, a Federal-State sponsored training school is held annually for all New England inspectors. This year it was held in Plymouth, Mass. with the U.S.D.A. New England supervisor, two Washington officials and our own Chief Market Investigator acting as instructors in a two-day refresher course. The export apple inspection is of major importance, due primarily to the acceptance and demand for the controlled atmosphere stored apples, our McIntosh variety and our quality packs. McIntosh apples cannot be successfully grown in European countries. The controlled atmosphere method of storing apples greatly lengthens the marketing season and allows shipments of apples in good condition well into June, making for a more orderly marketing picture for the entire apple industry.

This year, because of a better market in the United Kingdom and a less restricted use of the containerization method of shipment out of Boston, our apple export shipments showed an increase over last year.

However, our apples seem headed for increasing competition in the export field as several European countries are now starting to harvest fruits of larger plantings made over the past decade. Apple Market competition on the United Kingdom market

now comes from Italy, always a large producer, and from France where production has increased sixfold during the past 10 years.

The devaluation of the pound and the Common Market situation have imposed further economic obstacles.

It is essential that foreign markets not only be maintained but increased as our own domestic crops reach fulfillment in production, other~~wise domestic~~ markets will be in jeopardy.

Most of the apples exported were handled by "containerization" vessels this year as they were last year. By this method the trailer itself is lifted off the truck chassis onto a specially designed boat and becomes the container on the vessel. It is then put onto another chassis at the foreign port and so arrives at its destination with practically no handling of the fruit. This results in the final consumer getting a better and more useful product.

This year, for the first time, the Port of Boston was used exclusively for the containerization shipment of apples, using the huge Castle Island's crane. The use of this excellent port has saved shippers the extra cost of shipment of this perishable cargo to New York.

Potato inspections held at almost the same level as last year but all indications point to a greater use of this service next year.

Since agricultural crop yields are subject to the whims of Nature, it is often difficult to determine in advance just where our inspection services will be needed in an upcoming season, but by careful attention to crop estimates, weather conditions and other technical data, the Division has been able to cover all inspections with a minimum of delay to shippers and receivers even though the inspection service is badly undermanned.

Blueberry inspections for purity again were carried out in July and August at a small laboratory in West Granville. This service, again on a free basis, has proven very valuable, especially on berries frozen for processors.

Now that carrots are being grown successfully in the Sunderland area, a newer type of product inspection has become necessary to serve these growers.

In conclusion, with ever-increasing demands for mandatory shipping point inspections, a self-supporting service, and working with a pre-determined budget, and taking into consideration the changing seasonal aspects of agriculture, we again found it impossible to put as much emphasis on other state enforcement duties as they should have had. For example, our state apple, potato, "Native" branding laws and seed inspections could only be cared for on a spot check basis.

As shipping point inspection is carried out on a fee basis, a better solution would be a revolving fund similar to that in most other states. This would provide ample funds for seasonal inspections without hampering the other essential services to agriculture and to consumers by weakening such other inspection programs.

Following are the billings for fruit and vegetable inspections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971 and a comparative table for the like period of the previous year:

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION BILLINGS

	Season 1969-70	Season 1970-71
Apples	$2,454.76	$2,706.13
Blueberries	120.60	346.70
Carrots	375.17	484.53

Cranberries	72.66	8,433.39
Onions	22.50	5.50
Potatoes	1,438.85	1,375.84
TOTAL BILLINGS	$4,484.54	$13,352.09
Reimbursement from Federal Government for Inspection Services	248.60	90.75
GRAND TOTAL	$4,733.14	$13,442.84

All C.A. apple storages were registered with this Division, assigned a number, and air constituents of each room checked by our inspectors in conjunction with daily records kept by the operator. These checks were made at least once a month for the required 90 days to attest the rooms' compliance with our State C.A. Laws and thus to merit the controlled atmosphere label.

January was the start of seed inspections, sampling both package flower and vegetable seeds shipped into the state and seeds shipped directly to florists and market gardeners.

As Spring started to open up, shipments of agricultural seeds, including grass mixtures, began to appear. These were added to the inspectors' pickup list and so a good cross-section of all types of seeds being sold in the state, representing all wholesalers, was soon sampled and forwarded to the official Seed Laboratory at the University of Massachusetts.

Here the seeds were checked for trueness to type, germination and performance. If any irregularities were uncovered, the lots in question were removed from sale.

A total of 888 official seed samples were picked up by licensed Massachusetts inspectors and sent to the University of Massachusetts for testing. These included mostly vegetable and

flower seeds, many agriculture and grass mixtures and a few tree and shrub seeds.

In addition, the laboratory tested 845 service and research samples for a total test of 1733 samples

Of the 888 official seed samples, the seed laboratory found 97 or 11% to contain one or more violations and issued corresponding violation notices.

This office took immediate action on any serious violation (low germination - unfit for seeding, etc.) by issuing Stop Sale Orders.

In addition, Stop Sale Orders were issued on 393 lots of seed found by inspectors at point of sale. This included mostly out of date tests but also included follow-ups on any serious seed laboratory report violations.

As a continuing policy the Department held twelve (12) official hearings before its legal staff for seed concerns who were previously warned but continued selling old and out-dated stock, poor germination or unfit for seeding stock.

This is just one more important consumer protection service with which the Division is charged and which it finds increasingly difficult to handle because of a shortage of funds and personnel.

A continuing program has been the inspection of certain state approved apple farm stands and cider mills. This is an attempt to raise the standards of fruit and cider to insure the consumer a better product and also to maintain consumer protection regarding health and sanitary conditions.

Regarding our price reporting service, the Boston wholsale produce market is our largest and most important.

The New England Produce Center, a privately owned market, has incorporated all the most modern features for handling fresh produce from all parts of the United States and the world.

Our Boston market investigator is charged with gathering marketing data from this market center. He starts work early in the morning during the peak of wholesale market transactions, collecting the day's receipts, prices and market trends from nearby suppliers and commission houses, makes reports on the market by tape over telephone for radio and television transmission, as well as calls to other radio stations in other New England states for quick dissemination.

Back at the office, he completes his resume of the market by calling chain store headquarters to wind up the Boston Market information, after which he exchanges information with the Federal market reporter on nearby receipts for comparison with competing shipments from out-of-state sources. This friendly cooperation makes for efficiency in reducing duplication between federal and state sources.

After all statistics and market trends are gathered, a daily Boston Wholesale Market Report is edited and mailed to a large subscription list in cooperation with the New England Vegetable Growers Association. This report also includes each week a summary of the previous week's produce receipts and a comparison with the corresponding week of the previous year.

During the peak marketing season for local produce during August and September, midweek F.O.B. Massachusetts farm prices together with crop notes are featured in the Boston Wholesale

Produce Market Report each Thursday. At this time of year an increased and substantial volume of nearby produce is sold wholesale at farms to roadside stands and for shipment to chain stores outside the state.

A permanent wholesale Market Investigator is maintained also in both Springfield and Worcester. These men do similar work but because there is no Federal reporter in these smaller markets, our men gather and quote wholesale prices of both nearby and shipped-in produce.

These reports are frequently called for by shippers or transporting rail lines to be used as a basis for claims in damage suits. Dissemination of both the Springfield and Worcester report is primarily through local radio and newspapers plus a small mailing list.

This Division compiles and edits a Special Apple Market Report, giving a complete apple marketing picture for all of New England and New York, as well as for Massachusetts. The report is issued for the entire apple marketing season, from August into June until the close of the marketing of C.A. fruit.

Included in this report are the following features: Wholesale prices at the New England Produce Center; mid-week F.O.B. prices at Massachusetts country shipping points, including F.A.S. export prices; Massachusetts and New York storage holdings by varieties, both standard and C.A. twice monthly; out-of-storage movement with comparisons; first of the month detailed storage holdings for all other New England states and U.S. totals by states.

In addition, as space permits, wholesale prices at other city markets, shipping point prices and trends and other information

pertinent to the apple industry are included.

Because of the predominance of McIntosh grown in New England, particular stress is placed on McIntosh holdings, out-of-storage movement and wholesale prices to aid in the favorable movement of the crop. This special report is mailed to a subscription list, even to subscribers on the West Coast, and it has been called the best, most complete apple report issued in the East. For many it acts as a guide to the better marketing of the apple crop.

A retail report of prices covering fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, and dairy products, the information gathered from a cross-section of markets in Greater Boston. This report contains pertinent comments emphasizing nearby fruits and vegetables and lists best buys. It is issued each Wednesday and is mailed without charge to a large list that has requested this service.

In addition, this investigator is responsible for furnishing a guest of the Department on Channel 5 -TV each week. This TV time is furnished without charge to the Department as a public service and is used to promote all phases of agriculture.

The Massachusetts Milk Flavor Program provides flavor quality control service to 70 milk plants receiving milk directly from 1,800 producers located in Massachusetts and adjacent states. Tank shipments from out-of-state sources are also covered. This service is used by the processing plants to maintain good flavor quality in milk products offered to consumers, including milk supplied to the School Lunch and/or Milk Programs.

The Massachusetts Vegetable Crop Survey, carried on cooperatively by the Statistical Reporting Service of the U.S.D.A. and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, compiled data and

prepared estimates on 48 vegetable crops regarding planting intentions, harvested acreage, lost or abandoned acreage, yield, prices received by growers, value and production. Acreage estimates were prepared by counties.

This project also provided data showing the importance and change in usage of several market outlets. Price estimates and market supplies were classified as to retail and wholesale usage and data was also given on produce sold at roadside by the producing grower (retail) and sold to other roadside stands (wholesale).

Our Roadside Marketing Program was again successful in upgrading the quality of perishables in all types of roadside stands across the state.

Funds for the Milk Flavor Program, Vegetable Crop Survey, and Roadside Stand Programs were matched with funds from the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

During the year, personnel attended and participated in local, regional and national marketing meetings which again proved valuable in keeping the staff aware of the latest in marketing techniques. Among these meetings were the following: Northeast Market Directors' Meeting at Hartford, Connecticut; Northeast Seed Control Officials Meeting at Portland, Maine; and many state fruit and vegetable association meetings throughout the year.

The Division of Markets is charged with the responsibility of promoting and publicizing Massachusetts farm products. In addition to the normal information, promotion was carried out through newspapers, radio, television and speaking engagements by the Division's personnel.

Regular continuing programs include two weekly T.V. shows, - one on W.H.D.H. (Channel 5) Thursday morning with Ken Stahl at 6:30 A.M., usually with guest speaker, also the best retail buys of the week given by Guy Paris. Thursday afternoon at 1:00 P.M. on W.N.A.C. (Channel 7) with Ray Walker, Guy Paris giving the best retail buys. Division cooperates with Commissioner Chandler's Saturday morning radio show on W.B.Z. New England Countryside, James Cassidy representing the Division. This show is given at 5:30 A.M. and repeated at 9:00 A.M.-FM. It is on a mutal hookup.

"Best Buys from Massachusetts Farms" is disseminated to 42 daily, 173 weekly, 77 radio and 9 television stations each week. Other news releases of current interest are frequently included in the mailing. News media are using it in whole or part. It is sent out under the copyrighted map of the State.

$14,000 was appropriated by the legislature for promotion of Massachusetts agricultural products in the Markets Division. Department of Commerce allotted $10,000 to the Department of Agriculture in the past fiscal year which amount Commissioner Chandler turned over to the Markets. The following is a list of programs other than the weekly radio, television programs and weekly best buys previously mentioned.

July 1970	Greenhouse Tomatoes advertising with the cooperation of the Massachusetts Greenhouse Tomato growers Radio time purchased at three Boston Stations, two Springfield stations and one in Worcester	$3,974.00
Sept. 1970	Eastern States Exposition Large display of fresh Massachusetts Vegetables.	375.00
Oct. 1970	"Earl of McIntosh Award" Eddie Westfall of the Boston Bruins	2,030.90

Oct. 1970	National Apple Week Promotion with Lechmere Sales -- No cost to the Department --	
Oct. 1970	Moved over 3,000 cartons of apples for the local apple growers from apple promotion at Lechmere Sales. Butternut Squash Ad in the Griffin Report	$ 500.00
Dec. 1970	Carnation Christmas Radio Program -- Carnation Growers sharing cost	2,034.00
Jan. 1971	Preparation of Food Stamp Brochure -- Cooperating with U.S.D.A.	562.49
Feb. 1971	Carnation Valentine Radio Promotion-- Shared with Carnation Growers	1,284.00
Feb. 1971	Apple Recipes Contest -- 6000 entries	250.00
Mar. 1971	Spring Flower Show Exhibit	2,607.14
Mar. 1971	Spring Apple Press Luncheon	629.38
Mar. 1971	Legislature Agricultural Tour and Dinner - Cost shared by Agway, Ocean Spray Cranberries.	
Mar. 1971	Milk Promotions Services, Inc. Eastern States Exposition and Farm Bureau	
May 1971	Carnation Promotion for Mother's Day Cost shared with Carnation Growers	1,402.00
	Asparagus Press Luncheon	54.00
	Greenhouse Tomato Ad in Griffin Report	580.00
June 1971	10,000 Litho Buttons for June Dairy Month Buttons were passed out to children who visited the dairy farms.	345.16
	Massachusetts Flowers Radio Promotion Time	2,921.00
	108 Large Cranberry Scoop Planters -- used as gifts for various agricultural conventions coming to Boston in 1971	530.87
	Conference Luncheon for Members of the National Marketing Officials	421.00
	TOTAL	$20,501.54
	Money Given by the Dept. of Commerce	10,000.00
		$10,501.54

Many problems in agriculture have concerned the Division of Markets this year, but, again, the most frustrating concerned the problem of insufficient labor for the harvesting of fruits and vegetables.

Because of its seasonal nature, agriculture is continually faced with a labor problem and at no time is this more crucial and pressing than at harvest time. At one time this problem was greatly eased by importing labor from outside the country, from Canada, Mexico and Puerto Rica, as examples. But over the past few years these sources have been gradually closed by the U.S. Department of Labor, making it imperative to find new sources. The Division of Markets is ever on the alert to locate such possible sources.

In conclusion, because of constant changes in marketing practices, the Division of Markets staff finds itself becoming more and more involved in many new consumer services and activities. This means spreading our personnel thinner and thinner over the many duties with which we are charged and some services are necessarily slighted.

This Division is convinced that the production and orderly marketing of food is of the utmost importance, essential to the well-being of the agricultural community and to the consumer. But because of a lack of personnel, low salaries and an insufficient working budget, we are unable to cover the many services with which we are charged, in a satisfactory manner.

Such a situation can only be improved if the Department of Agriculture is allotted more adequate funds and additional personnel.

We might then be able to report that all phases of our work had been as fully covered as they deserve to be.

Prepared by:

James M. Cassidy
Chief Market Investigaor
Division of Markets

JMC/b

Annual Report July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971

DIVISION OF PLANT PEST CONTROL

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

P. C. Kuzmiski, Director
Division of Plant Pest Control

The primary responsibility of the Plant Pest Control Division is to prevent the introduction and possible spread of damaging insects and plant organisms throughout the Commonwealth. Many insects and diseases if allowed free rein could result in serious losses to agricultural and ornamental crops plus the added woes of damage and nuisances to the property owner.

In order to feel the pulse, so to speak, of the current agricultural insect and plant disease situation, the Division maintains numerous interrelated pest control programs.

NURSERY INSPECTION

The inspection of nursery stock is one of these programs. Nursery stock inspection involves the inspection of plant stock in all of the nurseries in the Commonwealth engaged in the growing and selling of nursery stock. The purpose of the inspection is to certify that the plants are apparently free from injurious insects and plant diseases. This further assures the buying public of clean healthy stock, and also helps in preventing the further dissemination of injurious plant pests. There are about 500 nurseries inspected each year and this represents about 2500 acres of growing stock. Special licenses to sell nursery stock in Massachusetts are issued to persons other than growers. Applicants must furnish the Division with a list of firms which they represent, or from whom they intend to purchase stock for resale. The purpose for this is to be certain that the stock offered for sale is from a certified nursery. Approximately 300 agents were so licensed in 1970.

which further insures health nursery stock to be bought by the consumer.

Each year the division employes 7 to 9 temporary Plant Pest Suppressors to assist in the inspection of the nurseries throughout the Commonwealth. Most are students in the undergraduate classes at the University of Massachusetts studying Entomology or one of the related sciences. They assist the division in getting the inspection work done and get some experience in the field at the same time.

Based on the inspectors' report, a certificate is issued and is valid until the following June 30th. Once the nursery receives their new certificate they are to take the original to a printer and make duplicate copies which subsequently must be attached to each shipment made. (Most states require a copy to be attached to shipments coming into their state.)

While most nurseries are inspected during July and August, the job of checking nurseries for harmful insects and diseases goes on throughout the year and whenever new firms are located.

A listing of the types of nurseries and the amount of acres is as follows:

Type of Plant Stock	Number of Establishments	Approximate Acreage
General (decidious, evergreen Perennial)	342	2,548
Berry (Blueberry, Raspberry Strawberry)	16	107
Dahlia & Gladiolus	16	13
Greenhouse	67	
	441	2,668

Information obtained from the inspectors' reports is listed in the following summary:

Insects Found in Massachusetts Nurseries 1970

Insect	Host Plants	Number Nurseries Affected
Leafhoppers	Dogwood, Holly Rododendren, Euonymus Yew	39
Japanese Beetle	Lilac. Mt. Ash, Holly Buckthorn, Yews	65
White Pine Weevil	White Pine, Spruce	53
Oak Leaf Skeletonizer	Oak	20
Aphids	Mums, Annuals, Fl. Crabs Maple	24
Bagworm	Yew, Arborvitae	5
Lacebug	Rhododendron, Pieris	42
Holly Leaf Miner	Holly	4
Oyster Shell Scale	Lilac	13
Mealybug	Yew	20
Willow leaf Beetle	Willow	14
Wooly Aphid	White Pine, Mt. Ash, Pine Pieris, Hawthorne	20
Leaf Rollers	Decidious Stock	13
Spruce Gall Aphid	Spruce	44
Serpentine leaf Miner	Holly	1
Gypsy Moth	Maple, Oak	9
Pine Tip-borer	Mugo Pine	5
Fletcher Scale	Yew	16
Bladder Gall	Maple	12
Birch leaf Miner	Birch	11

Insect	Host Plants	Number Nurseries Affected
Pine Bark Aphid	Pine	2
Pine Sawfly	Mugo Pine	1
Pine Needle Scale	Pine	2
Lantern Fly	Cryptomeria	10

Diseases Found in Massachusetts Nurseries - 1970

Disease	Host Plants	No. Nurseries Affected
Powdery Mildew	Lilac, Azales	19
Sooty Mold	Yew	7
Cedar Apple Rust	Fl. Crab	4
Leaf Spots	F. Crab, Dogwood, Hydrangea, Azalea, Tulip Tree	6
Tar Spot	Maple	1
Fire Blight	Apple	2

Insects & Diseases Found in Massachusetts Berry Nurseries 1970

Insect or Disease	Host Plants	No. Nurseries Affected
Japanese Beetle	Raspberry Blueberry	4
Aphids	Raspberry Strawberry	3
2-Spotted Mite	Strawberry	4
Leaf Roller	Strawberry	1
Leaf Spots	Strawberry	2

Insects & Diseases Found in Massachusetts Greenhouses 1970

Insect or Disease	Host Plants	No. Greenhouses Affected
White Fly	Ageratum, Geranium Mum, Pointsettia Fuchsia	31
Aphids	Mums, Lantana	13
Red Spider	Mum, Palms, Dianthus	17
Leaf Miners	Mums	1

Insect or Disease	Host Plants	No. Greenhouses Affected
Cyclamen Mite	Cyclamen	1
2-Spotted Mite	Mums, Citrus	4
Mealybug	Mum, Citrus, Cactus	6
Hemispherical Scale	Orchid	4
Leaf Spots	Orchid, Ivy, Geranium African Violet	6
Oedema Spot	Ivy Geranium	2
Leaf Scorch	Roses	1
Botrytis Blight	Geranium	1
Powdery Mildew	Roses	1

As is indicated by the chart, Japanese Beetles, White Pine Weevil, Lacebugs, and the Spruce Gall Aphid lead the list of the most prevalent insects.

It is for these pests and others, that we put Red Tags on the plants in order to bring the situation to the owner's attention. A subsequent inspection is made later on during the year to be sure the condition has been cleaned up. The main purpose of the Red Tags is to bring a pest condition to light that should be taken care of in order to control, halt or slow down the possible spread of harmful pests. The program has been meeting with considerable success.

ISSUANCE OF AGENT'S LICENSES

Another project which is carried on throughout the year is the issuance of licenses to all persons and firms engaged in the sale of, (but not the growing) nursery stock.

An application listing the agents' sources of supply is checked carefully to be sure all sources are certified before the license is issued. It is valid for one year from the date of issue.

This division works on a reciprocal basis with other states by not charging out of state firms to sell nursery stock in this state and vice versa. Our only requirement is that a valid copy of either their growers' certificate or agents' license be attached to each shipment made into the Commonwealth.

CERTIFICATION OF PLANT SHIPMENTS TO OTHER STATES & COUNTRIES

While the inspection of nurseries for insects and diseases, and the issuance of agents licenses is our primary job, other duties include inspection of plants destined to other states and countries.

Each country or state has its own regulations and special statements that may be needed to allow the movement of the stock. This type of certification must state the apparent freedom from specified pests of certain plants and under specified conditions of exposure to infestation. This type of certification statement is called a phytosanitary certificate. The items most often exported are flower bulbs and carnation cuttings. The chart below gives a breakdown of all shipments made during the past year and the number of phytosanitary certificates issued.

COUNTRY	CARNATION CUTTINGS	SEEDS	BULBS	MISC.	NURSERY STOCK
Colombia	31				
Canada	6			13	2
Jamaica	19				
Puerto Rico				17	
Mexico	8				
Argentina	1				
Venezuela	7			1	
Guatemala	1				
England			1		
Panama				1	
Norway	5		1		
Bermuda			1		
Brazil				1	
Italy	5				
France					1
Japan		2			
Australia			2		
Czechoslovakia			5		
Philippines			1		
Hungary			1		
Germany	1				
Israel			1		
	84	2	13	33	3

It should be noted that this Division also inspects plants belonging to homeowners taking their plants to other states.

INSPECTION OF PLANT STOCK FROM OTHER STATES

Section 29 of the Plant Pest Law requires transportation companies to notify this division when they receive nursery stock consigned to points in Massachusetts.

This section provides us with a built-in safeguard for protecting the nursery stock growing in the state. If an insect or disease condition exists on the nursery stock when it arrives in Massachusetts, we can insist the material be treated, returned to the owner, or if necessary, destroyed.

Constant checking of this sort is an aid to keeping Massachusetts free from new and possibly harmful insects and diseases.

PROMULGATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF PLANT QUARANTINES

This division has the sole authority in the Commonwealth for the promulgation and enforcement of plant quarantines relating to plant pest control. The purpose is to prevent the further dissemination of plant pests from one part of the state to another.

This year the division promulgated a new regulation relative to the White Pine Blister Rust Quarantine.

Under this program persons are allowed to bring into the Commonwealth, Currant and Gooseberry plants provided the intended planting town is not on a restricted list and they obtain a permit which must accompany the plants into this state. During the year the regulation listing the restricted towns was changed allowing a larger number of towns to import these plants. During the course of the year 50 permits were issued for the importation of currants and gooseberries into the state.

Quarantine No. 37, called Postentry quarantine is a program under which persons and firms are allowed to import plants from foreign countries under special permit.

Those importing plants agree in writing to grow the plants in detention for two growing seasons. During this time inspectors from this Division and the Federal Plant Quarantine Division inspect the plants at least twice each year for harmful insects and diseases not present at the time of importation. After two growing seasons are complete (one season in the case of greenhouse material), this Division submits inspection reports to the Plant Quarantine Division of the U.S.D.A. which has the authority to release the plants from detention.

The following is a listing of the plants held in detention during the fiscal year July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971

AMOUNT	NAME OF MATERIAL	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
166	Roses	Ireland, Scotland
1	Dianthus	Scotland
3	Salix	Scotland
75	Aesculus	Holland
7	Anthurium	Brazil. Hondurus
78	Ulmus	Holland
5	Juniperus	Taiwan, Japan
1	Jasminum	Japan
1	Larix	Japan
4	Datura	France
1	Passiflora	France
2	Cydonia	Bulgaria
150	Rubus	Canada
494 TOTAL		

COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This Division collaborates with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of such federal plant quarantines as have application to Massachusetts. Current quarantines include: No. 37 (Post-entry), No. 45 (Gypsy Moth), No. 48 (Japanese Beetle), No. 63 (White Pine Blister Rust), No. 38 (Black Stem Rust), (Barberry Eradication) and European Chafer.

Our cooperation with the U.S.D.A. however, extends not only to the various quarantines but to personnel who aid greatly in the state-federal relations and the efficient management of the work involved. As an example, our Supervising Nursery Inspector, works out of the Waltham office of the Plant Protection Division and performs various duties in addition to the enforcement of applicable federal plant quarantines. At the present time he assists with the European Chafer, Cereal leaf Beetle, Gypsy Moth, Golden Nematode, Brown-tail Moth, and the Japanese Beetle quarantines. Work on the various quarantines is determined by the time of the year when the insect lends itself to survey, trapping and control measures. An example would be the European Chafer.

The survey and trapping phases of the European Chafer program are done during June and July when the adult beetles are emerging from the ground. Control work can be done at almost any time of the year but is usually done in the fall in order to kill the developing grubs that will be present in the soil the following spring.

Our inspectors frequently make inspections at airports (such as Logan), railroads, and other locations of heavy traffic flow in order to be certain nursery stock and other regulated items have the proper certification on the package and that no prohibited material is present. Vigilance of this sort helps to insure the Commonwealth against new and unwanted insects and diseases.

Another phase of our collaborating inspectors work is making inspections where both federal and state certification is needed. This is a time saving operation since we can send one inspector out and have him make the inspections necessary for both the federal and state rather than send two men.

During the year a change was made in the personnel we have stationed at the Hadley office of the U.S.D.A. An inspector's position was filled on a permanent basis. This will allow us to give quicker service to the people and nurseries located in that part of the Commonwealth.

The following is a summary of federal-state activities in Massachusetts from July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971

Summary of Regulatory Activities in Southern New England - 1971

	Massachusetts
Total Nurseries in State	358
Total Nursery Acres in State	2,660
UNDER COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT	
Nurseries treated for JB Certification	5
Total Acres in JB Treated Nurseries	117.5
Total Acres Treated for JB Certification	57.9
Nurseries Treated for EC Certification	4
Total Acres in EC Treated Nurseries	20
Total Acres Treated for EC Certification	8.6

Nurseries Certified for GM	17
Total Nursery Acres Scouted for GM (less environs)	870
Stone & Quarry Shippers Certified	14
Lumber Shippers Certified	8
Christmas Tree & Boughs Shippers Certified	4
Establishments Certified for Shipment of Barberry	9
Establishments Certified for Shipment of Pot Plants, Annuals, etc.	37
Establishments Shipping Soil Samples	4
Establishments Certified to receive uncertified soil samples, any size	4
Establishments receiving and shipping plant parts without soil under limited permit	-
Hay Dealers under agreement for CLB	-
No. of M/H/P's scouted	262
No. of hazardous M/H/P's	1
No. of Campsites scouted	93
No. of hazardous Campsites	5

Project 4 - A U.S.D.A. decentralization program has been in the planning stages for some time now but a start will be made this coming fall (1971) when a Golden Nematode soil survey will be instituted. A Cereal Leaf Beetle program will be initiated in the spring of 1972.

The federal government will make available $2500. for these projects. Basically this program at the present time, will be using federal funds but state administrated with the aim being to return some jobs and programs back to the State.

FIELD SURVEYS AND CONTROL WORK

Field investigations are made to determine the status of insect or plant disease outbreaks in the Commonwealth, to ascertain whether serious loss to property owners is involved currently or potentially.

A survey for the presence of the Gypsy moth on lands

surrounding nurseries is carried out each year. If insects are found they are eliminated at no cost to the land owner, if the infestation is not too severe. In severe infestations, the controls are the landowners responsibility, but we supply control information and advice, as the case may be.

A current control program is also now in force against the insect known as the European Chafer. This insect of European origin, was first found in the United States in 1940. Since then it has been found in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and in 1966, first found in Massachusetts. The pest is of economic importance as it causes damage to lawns, turf, legumes, and many grain crops. The grubs feed on roots of many plants and create unsightly barren spots that make the soil subject to rapid erosion. To date the estimated infestation in Massachusetts now totals over 50,000 acres. The control program now in effect using soil treatments plus survey and trapping techniques has resulted in a satisfactory control to date. The insect has been confined to one infested area, while control work has eradicated isolated infestations that have appeared mainly along heavily traveled highways.

It should be noted that both aerial and ground work were done during the year for the control of the chafer in the Metropolitan Boston area. This program involves much work and planning in order to keep this pest confined to its presently known area.

Many people have told us they have seen this pest, and property owners' response to this chafer program has been very

much on the positive side.

During the fall of 1970, a soil sampling survey was done in western Massachusetts for the Golden Nematode of potato on lands where potatoes are presently being grown. While the results of the survey were negative, work of this nature must continue if we are to do everything possible to prevent a new pest from becoming established in Massachusetts.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

A noxious Weed bill and the Plant Pest Compact were two items of legislation filed this year with the legislature and at the end of the fiscal year action on both were still pending in the legislature.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

This phase of our work continues to be on the increase with more and more people calling the office, dropping in, or writing a letter to get information on not only pest control, but on an infinite variety of gardening questions. Statistics on this type of thing include approximately 1000 telephone calls, about 50 people in the office, 1,215 letters, and over 315 leaflets sent out, plus 250 requests for our list of Certified Massachusetts Nurserymen.

It should be noted that many of the telephone calls and letters were from people who wanted to control insects and diseases but did not want to use pesticides. The pesticide situation this year has put a lot of people in a position of not knowing just what to use, how to use it, and whether or not

there are not other means of control that will do the job just as well.

As an example of the diversity of inquiries which the Division receives throughout the year, listed below are some of the things people want information about:

Oak leaf Skeletonizer	House plants
Tomato pests	Household pests
Aphids	Growing Holly plants
June Beetles	Rodent control
Ants	Pigeon control
Tree Planting	Lawn Problems
Wood Beetles	Bees
Picking peaches	Wasps
Exporting plants	Termites
European Chafer	Chemical Pest Control
Garden spiders	Tick control
Poison ivy control	Stored grain pests

One thing has been obvious in talking to people on the telephone and when they come into the office, and that is that there was somebody on the other end of the phone to answer their questions or someone they could come in and talk to. A number of people have commented to the fact that they got help when they needed it. We think this is good public relations and we are very glad to assist the general public whenever it is possible.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Each year the division takes part in a number of activities which are connected in some way with the various phases of pest control.

For example, the Director again this year, (by popular demand) made monthly visits to radio station W.C.A.P. in Lowell for the talk program "call C.A.P." where people in the greater Lowell area call in with questions on gardening and pest control.

The Pesticide Board continues to be very busy with regulating the uses of the various chemicals for pest control. The Director attended many of their meetings as a designee of the Commissioner. The actions of the board are having a major impact on the current public awareness of the uses of pesticides in the Commonwealth.

Both the Director and the Assistant Director attended a number of meetings including the Massachusetts Nurserymens' summer meeting and the Spring meeting of the Eastern Plant Board. The Eastern Plant Board it should be noted is an organization made up of regulatory officials in the Northeastern part of the United States who meet once a year to review and enact the various plant pest regulatory and control programs affecting this part of the country.

SUMMARY

Throughout the fiscal year the Division continued to perform the various functions as outlined under Chapter 128 of the General Laws, Sections 16 - 31A inclusive.

As has been detailed in this report, the functions all deal with plant pest control. The various methods employed by this Division to stop the introduction and spread of potentially dangerous plant pests is a full time job using all of the various regulatory techniques available to us.

One of our current projects, the European Chafer control program, is an example of the various methods used to control a dangerous plant pest. Modern traps using chemical and natural baits designed by entomologists are used to trap the pest in an effort to determine where the chafer has spread to, the use of a minimal amount of an insecticide used at the right time, and the use of regulations and quarantines all are employed to give us good control of a plant pest with no ill effects to our environment.

It is gratifying to know that while control programs of this nature have been successful in suppressing plant pests, there has been no apparent adverse impact on the environment. We realize that future control programs must fully utilize the best combination of natural, biological, legal, chemical and any other types of control that might become available. We also feel quite optimistic about any possible adverse impact to the environment by the use of our control programs. Today's

vast reservoir of technology and continuing research in the fields of pest management are already showing that any potential adverse effects to the environment could be minimal to none.

The Division of Plant Pest Control will continue to do everything possible under the law to keep harmful plant pests from becoming established in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

APIARY INSPECTION ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1970 - JUNE 30, 1971

During the fiscal year 1971 more inspectors were available and considerably more inspection accomplished especially in western Massachusetts where more hives were treated and burned for AFB. In eastern Massachusetts more AFB was found in Barnstable and Middlesex counties than last year. Merrimac Valley Pollinators were lax in not fumigating more hives recently acquired and foulbrood increased to 30-35% in some bee yards where there was less than 1% last year.

Pollinators in Plymouth County have been more aware of AFB & EFB and have controlled it with anti-biotics much better than in the previous year. Pollinators have also been informed of letting inspectors know where their hives are at the time they are to be inspected. This helps to locate more hives than previously possible and should increase the total number of hives to at least 11,000 in this state in 1971.

Interest in beekeeping has increased enormously among amateurs due to courses in beekeeping for the beginners initiated this year in Essex, Middlesex and Worcester counties. Winter kill was severe again in western Massachusetts but bees are being replaced with package bees by those who lost their colonies.

A great deal of importance in the loss of bees by pesticides has been evidenced and the Federal government has initiated a

program to reimburse the beekeeper through the ASCS by issuing blanks for paying indemnity retroactive to 1967. This will encourage beekeepers and alert the farmers to this hazard. Farmers using Sevin on corn are being more careful in spraying since this insecticide seems to be more deadly to bees than DDT or any previously used pesticide for corn. A TV program has been given to stress this area of trouble to beekeepers on THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER entitled, "Honey Bees as They Relate to Pollination, Pesticide, and Pollution."

In the control of pollution, the honey bee has become very important since the abdomen separated from the honey bee will live for two days and can detect small amount of air pollution and in the medical field small amounts of poisons in the human blood.

Beekeepers who handle wasps, hornets and honeybees that become pests in peoples' homes have become extra busy this year. People are willing to pay up to $25.00 for the removal of honey bees from a home and $15.00 for removal of hornets or yellow jackets from their property.

Attended the Eastern Apiary Society Meeting at my own expense due to not putting it in my 1971 budget at Kingston, Rhode Island. Much concerning pollination and the adverse effects of pesticides on bees was discussed.

Attended several Beekeepers' Association Meetings throughout the state. Also attended the Blueberry Growers' Annual Meeting at Hanson where I talked on pollination and was well received by the blueberry growers.

At the Topsfield Fair of 1970, talked with many people and passed out pamphlets on wasps and hornets to hundreds of people. One of the beekeepers of Essex County had an excellent display concerning bees, hornets & wasps which excited many people to tell of their troubles with these pests asking how to control them.

There is still a need for beekeepers to register and more beekeepers seemed to be interested at the Mass. Federation Meeting in July 1971 when they became aware of the Federal Indemnity Program.

Harlan E. Glidden

Harlan E. Glidden
Chief, Apiary Inspector

dm

Apiary Inspection 1970 - Massachusetts

Statistical Report

County	No. Col. Owned	Apiaries Inspected	No. Col. Inspected	No. Col. AFB	% AFB	No. Col. EFB	% EFB	No. Col. Treated	No. Col. Destroyed
Barnstable	171	50	115	38	33	4	3	36	5
Berkshire	252	114	241	8	3	0	0	3	5
Bristol	452	41	256	2	.7	0	0	2	0
Essex	527	39	155	29	19	0	0	25	3
Franklin	237	86	212	1	.5	0	0	1	0
Hampden	492	198	491	14	3	0	0	14	0
Hampshire	295	98	294	2	.6	0	0	2	0
Middlesex	2724	61	1181	13	3	8	2	2	0
Norfolk	961	33	189	0	0	4	2	4	0
Plymouth	2527	84	322	1	.3	7	2	7	0
Suffolk		6	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	669	175	497	2	.4	0	0	1	1
	9,313	985	3,975	110	3	23	.6	116	14

ANNUAL REPORT

1971-1972

DIVISION OF POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

CHARLES F. SHELNUT

DIRECTOR

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN CHANDLER

COMMISSIONER

The Division of Poultry and Poultry Products is responsible for the supervision and enforcement of the Massachusetts Eggs Laws under the following authority:

Chapter 369 - Acts of 1935 (Fresh Egg Law)
Chapter 266 - Acts of 1951 (Egg Sizing Law)
Chapter 393 - Acts of 1962 (The A.B.C. Law)
Chapter 337 - Acts of 1957 (An act relative to the control of disease in the purchase, sale and transportation of Live Poultry and hatching eggs)

STAFF OF DIVISION

Charles F. Shelnut, Director

Albert Wark, Poultry Inspector

James Sheehan, Poultry Inspector

Henry Midura, Poultry Inspector

Lawrence Bliss, Poultry Inspector

Frederick Garofalo, Poultry Inspector

Edward Gawle, Egg Quality Control Specialist

Marcia Weinman, Secretary to Director

By regulation under the Division of Animal Health, we supervise and inspect poultry entered in poultry shows and fairs for clinical symptoms of any infectious disease before the birds can be caged at the shows to prevent any outbreaks of disease.

POULTRY HEALTH PROGRAM

The division inspectors are continuing to inspect poultry at the poultry shows and fairs throughout the State for clinical symptoms of disease. This is to prevent any outbreaks of contagious diseases during the fairs season.

This year there was an outbreak of Laryngotracheitis at one of the fairs. This occurred during the middle of the week-long show. It was immediately recognized and all the birds were vaccinated at once and the flocks were quarantined and the home premises were also quarantined.

After consultation with the laboratory officials and the director of Animal Health, it was determined that we should close all the poultry shows for the remainder of the year 1970. This involved four poultry shows that were not allowed to operate.

Because of this outbreak the division of poultry and animal health held two public hearings to discuss the feasability of requiring the vaccination of all show birds against Laryngotracheitis and New Castle disease. In reviewing the testimony of these hearings it was the recommendation of the department that all birds to be shown should be vaccinated thirty (30) days prior to the fair and show season each year. Altho this was not compulsory it would be good insurance against the birds being contaminated.

The Mycoplasma Gallisepticum vaccination program during its third year has been most satisfactory. Under the supervision and guidance of Dr. George Faddoul at the Waltham Field Station the administering of the vaccine in the drinking water has been most successful. Dr. Faddoul has developed a method of freezing the vaccine so it can be used more efficiently and with much less labor than the first method of one drop in the nostril of each bird. The response to the program has been very encouraging. All producers using the vaccine have paid their share of the cost without any bills being sent to anyone.

There was a problem with two of our breeders having a very reduced hatchability problem. On one plant the hatchability went down to zero. Upon testing the grain and the pipped embryos, it was discovered that the grain contained P.C.B. (Polychlorinated-biphenal) in quite large quantities, and the egg yolk sack of the embryo also contained quantities of P.C.B. The chick developed normally until the 19th or 20th day, then died as it began to absorb the yolk into its blood stream.

The division in cooperation with Dr. Faddoul and the College of Agriculture at the University of Massachusetts is continuing to investigate and test the various ingredients used in the poultry mashes and the finished grain product to determine the volume of P.C.B., present in each.

The poultry division continues to work with the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We supervise the blood testing of all breeder hens both commercial and fancy breeds as well as bantams. We keep records on all flocks tested. We also check the records of our breeders as to egg production, weight of eggs and health of flocks during the year.

In cooperation with the Livestock Health Division we quarantine all farms where there is an outbreak of disease and follow up to try to determine the cause of the outbreak and see that the premises are cleaned up so no further problem will present itself.

The Mycoplasma Gallisepticum testing program has been carried on and this year as in previous years all breeder flocks have been tested every 21 to 60 days and all flocks have proved negative to M.G. The division keeps on file all the testing reports from the laboratory. This information is required by many countries that buy stock from our breeders.

T.V. AND RADIO PROGRAMS PLANNED OR ARRANGED

On W.H.D.H., channel 5 this year we featured the purchase of baby chicks for the children buying six chicks at a time. The reason for buying six chicks is that they will grow better and do not get lonesome. It was also explained that the purchaser should have some one that could take the chicks and raisethem as they got older and could not be kept in the house or cellar any longer. This always presents a problem each Easter time to the division personnel to recommend homes for the birds after they are practically grown.

The same station ran a program to explain the work of the Division in inspecting eggs at the retail outlets throughout the state to maintain quality from the producer to the consumer. Also cooperate with the turkey growers to promote their turkeys during the Thanksgiving and Christmas Seasons.

We also planned radio programs for W.B.Z., radio. Interviews with' producers as to their methods of production and quality control.

These programs are in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and W.B.Z., radio.

EGG PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

The division personnel mans a booth in the State Building on the avenue of states at the Eastern States Exposition. Here we have an opportunity to explain to the consumer what to look for in quality eggs.

Works with the Poultry and Egg National Board on any egg promotions during the year. The outstanding one is the competition between the chain stores on egg displays in their stores. Prizes are offered for the best display and the competition is keen.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

The division works very closely with the Massachusetts Poultry Association, in the promotion of eggs and poultry health problems.

With the diagnostic laboratory of the College of Agriculture at Amherst and the Waltham Field Station.

The division is called upon from time to time to help set up judging classes in live poultry, dressed poultry and eggs for the future farmers of America.

With the Poultry and Egg National Board especially their New York office and manager on egg promotions.

We have a weekly egg inventory that we work on in cooperation with the U.S. Market News Service.

Also the U.S. Animal Health office here in Boston on problems that develop outside the state and show up on some of our flocks.

Extension service works with the division on many problems throughout the year.

FEDERAL STATE MATCHING FUNDS QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM

This program is to help our producers produce the best quality product that is possible for their market and hold that quality from producer through marketing channels to the consumer.

To develop new markets for our agricultural products.

This program has helped many producers develop retail stores for their eggs and cooked chicken and turkeys. The program has helped them in store layout and equipment to be used. This is a new development in the sale of product by some of our more progressive producers.

INSTITUTIONS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR

	No. of Institutions	Case of Eggs	No. of Inspections	Cases Rejected
July	14	474	48	0
August	14	353	36	0
September	16	607	48	0
October	16	560	51	0
November	15	428	46	0
December	14	337	36	0
January	13	361	38	3
February	16	336	40	0
March	18	538	53	1
April	15	588	43	5
May	13	339	39	27
June	14	472	44	100
Totals	178	5393	522	136

RETAIL INSPECTIONS OF EGGS FOR THE YEAR

MONTH	STORES INSPECTED	VIOLATIONS FRESH	VIOLATIONS SIZE	NON VIOLATIONS
July	459	8	1	909
August	459	20	5	893
September	308	7	0	609
October	257	16	1	497
November	336	18	1	653
December	241	11	1	470
January	370	13	1	726
February	420	8	0	832
March	606	12	2	1198
April	469	4	1	933
May	404	11	0	797
June	768	30	9	1497
Totals	5097	158	22	10014

NPIP FORM 15F APPROVED FOR EXPORT OF BABY CHICKS & HATCHING EGGS

July 1970 - June 30, 1971

	Female Chicks	Male Chicks	Doz. Hatching Eggs	Breeders
July	63,840	15,613	16,378	4
August	62,867	10,647	2,550	3
September	52,174	21,577	3,060	5
October	102,696	25,807	3,552	6
November	135,306	22,086	2,205	5
December	68,154	19,108	0	5
January	159,732	26,708	7,110	5
February	83,580	23,029	0	5
March	106,140	28,324	1,050	5
April	159,612	40,230	4,200	6
May	100,124	14,553	9,510	5
June	95,480	22,462	13,103	5
Totals	1,189,705	270,144	62,718	5 average

BIRDS INSPECTED FOR HEALTH AT THE FOLLOWING FAIRS & SHOWS

Brockton	Barnstable	Marshfield
Weymouth	Middlesex 4-H	Hampden County 4-H
Rehoboth	Westfield	Cummington
Littleville	Foxboro	Topsfield
Spencer	Northampton	Greenfield
Blandford	New England Poultry Show	
Buzzards Bay Bantam Show		Middleboro Fair
New England Bantam Club		

CHICKS & HATCHING EGGS EXPORTED TO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

Argentina
Brazil
Canada
Cypress
Colombia
East Pakistan
Ecuador
France
Greece
Holland
Hong Kong
Italy
Japan
Korea
Lebanon
Malaysia
Mali
Mexico
Milan
Nigeria
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Singapore
South Vietnam
Spain
Thailand
Tiawan
Turkey
Venezuela
Vietnam
Virgin Islands
West Pakistan

EGG HEARINGS HELD DURING THE YEAR

Chapter 369	Chapter 393
2	1

MONTHLY PULLORUM TYPHOID BLOOD TESTS 1970-1971

1970	Broiler Breeders	Market Egg Breeders	Turkeys	Standard Exhibition	Bantams	Pheasants	Quail	Partridge	Peacocks	Ducks	Geese	Guinea Hens	Pigeons	Capons	Orientals	Totals
July	4556	1178	0	96	268	23	35	0	2	2	1	0	4	0	0	6165
Aug.	10728	26537	5	1355	413	42	52	0	2	45	9	0	1	0	0	39189
Sept.	3151	27773	1	439	425	9	6	0	4	13	2	17	0	71	0	31911
Oct.	23903	11558	0	75	339	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	35881
Nov.	2935	31316	0	54	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34498
Dec.	6965	15799	1214	610	120	30	27	8	0	0	0	10	0	0	6	24789
1971																
Jan.	5512	45545	0	0	33	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	51095
Feb.	2178	1077	0	0	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3609
Mar.	17266	6964	1412	490	232	1541	128	147	0	60	0	5	0	0	0	28253
April	2680	30063	6	282	149	56	70	6	3	17	4	1	20	0	0	33357
May	5434	9818	0	224	301	11	64	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	15458
June	8619	5688	0	14	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14460
Totals	93927	212916	2638	3639	2956	1716	382	165	11	146	14	33	25	71	16	318665

BREEDERS TESTED FOR MYCOPLASMA GALLISPECTICUM AND THEIR SUPPLY FLOCKS - 1970-1971

All tests reported negative

Harco Farms, Inc.

Murphy Farm
Forand Farm
Hendrick Farm
Home Farm
Howe Farm
Henault Farm

Cobbs Breeding Corp.

Eisenhaur Farm
Swanson Farm
Gyles Farm
Westford Farm
Robert's Farm
Home Farm
Schubert Farm
Old Picard Farm
Greenwood Farm

Pilch-DeKalb, Inc.

Marini Farm
Hall Farm
Turnpike Farm
Anderson Farm
Birch Hill Farm
Pomeroy Farm
Wasileski Farm
Gray Farm
Fish Farm
LaPointe Farm
Bray Farm
Ayer Farm
Rod Farm
Rummery Farm
Flagg Farm
Fonda Farm

J. J. Warren

Oxford Farm
Gondeck Farm
Madbrook Farm
Colonial Farm

Frank C. Hardy & Son

Upper Farm
Lower Farm
Shank Farm
Shaw Farm
Doyle Farm

A.C. Lawton & Son

Home Farm

BREEDERS TESTED FOR MYCOPLASMA GALLISPECTICUM CONTINUED

Arbor Acres, Inc.

Williamstown Farm

G & D Poultry, Inc.

South St., Farm
Allen St., Farm

Anderson Turkey Farm

Bennett Turkey Farm

MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE DIRECTOR DURING 1970-1971

Met with Commissioner Chandler and Mr. Boody of the Insurance Rating Bureau to get reduced Workmen's Compensation Insurance for the apple growers. After various meetings and a survey of the needs of the growers we finally received a reduction in the cost of the insurance premiums for the fruit growers in Massachusetts.

Met with the Massachusetts Turkey growers for their annual meeting to discuss the new Meat Inspection program.

Participated in Massachusetts Poultry Association directors meeting.

Attended the New England Egg Marketing Association annual meeting.

Was requested to check two egg packaging plants to recommend changes to improve quality of eggs being packaged in the plants. Recommendations were made and the quality of eggs from these plants showed a marked improvement.

Met with Mr. James York, Area Supervisor of egg grading and William Sutherlin of the Boston office in regards to the part the poultry division will play in carrying out the provisions of the New Egg processing Act of 1970. Any work by the State personnel will be reimbursed by the Federal Government.

Guest speaker at the Peabody Grange on the work of the Division of Poultry.

Participated in the tour of some of our States outstanding agricultural enterprises for the legistators.

Guest speaker at the annual meeting of the United Cooperative Farmers' Association, to speak on the New Egg Law.

MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE DIRECTOR DURING 1970-1971 CONTINUED

Participated in the 4-H Urban Leadership Institute.

Participated in a meeting with Dean Spielman and associates including Farm Bureau, Facts Manager and poultry breeder regarding the inspection of grain and pipped eggs for contamination with P.C.B.

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY OF BREEDING FLOCK PARTICIPATION

SECTION A - SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested: No. Flocks	Flocks Tested: No. Birds in Flock	Flocks Tested: No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks Bantams	Flocks with Reactors: No. Birds in Flock	Flocks with Reactors: No. Birds Tested	Flocks with Reactors: No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	276	473,027	311,597	2	317	317	6
M. Gallisepticum	56	370,141	239,994	N	O	N	E

SECTION B - FLOCK PARTICIPATION - BY CLASSES

Disease Control Class	No. of Flocks and Birds by Breeding Class: U.S. Approved		U.S. Certified Breeding		Not Under Official Supervision		TOTAL	
	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds
U1S. Pullorum Typhoid Clean	N	O	N	E	276	473027	276	473027
U.S. Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Clean	56	2399	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	56	2399
U.S. Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Tested	N	O	N	E	NONE	NONE	N O	N E

NATIONAL TURKEY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY OF BREEDING FLOCK - PARTICIPATION

SECTION A - SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested: No. Flocks	Flocks Tested: No. Birds in Flock	Flocks Tested: No. Birds Tested	NO. Flocks	Flocks with Reactors: No. Birds in Flocks	Flocks with Reactors: No. Birds Tested	Flocks with Reactors: No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	4	2553	2553	N	O	N	E
M. Gallispecticum	2	2329	2329	N	O	N	E
S. Typhimurium	4	2553	2553	N	O	N	E

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS AND POULTRY DEALERS

Nathan Chandler, Commissioner

James T. Walsh, Senior Bonding Investigator

July 1, 1970 - July 1, 1971

MILK DEALERS

The following is a breakdown of the bond account according to the different types of securities and compared with June 30, 1970:

	July 1, 1970	July 1, 1971
Bonds	$ 359,800.	$ 103,300.
Bank Books	139,535.	119,305.
Stock	44,900.	47,400.
Miscelaneous	0.	0.
Surety Bonds	498,483.01	741,449.01
Real Estate Mortgages	30,300.	30,300.
Life Insurance Policies	1,400.	1,400.
	$1,074,418.01	$1,043,154.01

FORECLOSURES

During the fiscal year there were no foreclosures on milk dealer surety bonds although several foreclosures were averted by means other than the legal foreclosure process.

GENERAL

During the fiscal year the milk dealers' Bonding law was amended by the legislature. The new law was necessary in order to be in line with the updated practices of the dairy industry. The major changes involved in the law are:

1. Definitions of words contained in the law.
2. The exemption of milk producer co-operatives from bonding provisions.
3. The deletion of Section 42K which involved appeal procedure.

4. The inclusion of producer co-operative association within the definition of the word producer.

A copy of the law as most recently amended is attached for information purpose.

HEARINGS

During the fiscal year eight hearings were held in regard to milk dealers who failed to file bonds in accordance with the statute. The applications of two dealers were refused after hearing procedure.

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS AND POULTRY DEALERS

James T. Walsh, Senior Bonding Investigator

July 1, 1970 - July 1, 1971

POULTRY DEALERS

Twenty poultry dealers were bonded and licensed in the fiscal year. Licenses were issued for thirty-six trucks. These dealers filed surety bond in the amount of $106,000.00

There were no foreclosures on bonds during the fiscal year and, no court actions.

Small poultry processing plants continue to go out of business due to sanitary inspection laws and, changes in buying habits of the consumer public. The kosher poultry store is now almost a thing of the past in this State.

MINK RANCHES

Thirty-five certificates were issued to mink ranches during the fiscal period. One mink ranch was assisted by the Department in solving a health problem which existed on his ranch.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Chapter 94, Sections 42A Thru 42J

LAW GOVERNING THE FILING OF BONDS OR OTHER SECURITY TO PROTECT MASSACHUSETT DAIRY FARMERS AGAINST LOSS OF PAYMENTS FOR MILK.

Section 42A. The following words, as used in this section and in sections forty-two B to forty-two J inclusive, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the following meanings:--

"Bond", a surety bond.

"Commissioner", the commissioner of agriculture.

"Cooperative association", a duly incorporated organization of dairy farmers which the commissioner determines to be qualified under the provisions of the Act of Congress of February 18, 1922, known as the "Capper--Volstead Act", and to be engaged, by virtue of a membership agreement or contract in full force and effect, in making collective sales of, or marketing, milk or its products for producers.

"Note", a secured promissory note in a form acceptable to the commissioner.

"Pay period", the period in any month from the first to the fifteenth day inclusive or from the sixteenth to the final day inclusive.

"Person", any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or any other business unit.

"Producer", any person engaged in the commercial production of milk on a place or premises within the confines of the commonwealth, including, to the extent deemed necessary or advisable by the commissioner, a cooperative association which represents any such person in the marketing of his milk.

"Receive" or "receipt", the act of any person, licensed or required to be licensed under the provisions of chapter 94A of the General Laws, by which raw milk is first accepted or caused to be accepted from a producer.

No person shall receive milk from producers unless licensed to do so by the commissioner. Application for such license shall be made on or before March first in each year for the license year beginning June first following, or at any time later than March first in any year for the balance of the license year after the date of issue of the license, which date shall be at least two months subsequent to the filing of the application. Such application shall be made upon a form prescribed by the commissioner, and shall contain a statement of such information as he may require to aid him in fixing the amount of the bond or other security hereinafter required. Such statement shall be made under the penalties of perjury by the applicant, if an individual, and, if the applicant is a corporation, by its president and treasurer. A license

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shall not be issued unless the applicant shall execute and file at the time of filing the application, or within such further time as the commissioner may allow, a bond or other security satisfactory to the commissioner or shall be relieved therefrom as provided in section forty-two E. The commissioner, if satisfied with the financial responsibility and good faith of the applicant and with the bond or other security filed with him, shall issue to such applicant, upon payment of a fee of five dollars, a license entitling the applicant to receive milk from producers for the license year or balance thereof as the case may be.

Section 42B. The bond required by the preceding section shall be payable to the commissioner and shall be in a sum fixed by him. Said sum shall be substantially equivalent to the total value, as determined by the commissioner, of milk received by the applicant from all producers during an average pay period in the three months immediately preceding the date of application for a license, plus ten per cent of such total value, or, if the applicant is not currently receiving milk from producers, shall be substantially equivalent to the total value, as estimated by the commissioner, of milk to be received from all producers in an average pay period during the term for which the license is to issue, plus ten per cent thereof. Such bond shall be in a form prescribed by the commissioner and shall be executed by the applicant and by a surety company authorized to do business in the commonwealth. It shall be upon the condition that the applicant, if granted a license, shall faithfully comply with all pertinent provisions of this chapter and shall promptly pay all amounts due or to become due to producers during the license period for which application is made. In lieu of such bond, the commissioner may accept a note of like amount payable to him, secured by a mortgage of real estate or by a deposit of cash or collateral with him. Any such mortgage, or note secured by cash or collateral, shall be upon the same condition as is herein provided for a bond. Any cash or collatera deposited under this section or under section forty-two D shall be deposited by the commissioner with the state treasurer, who shall hold the same subject to section forty-two C.

Section 42C. Each producer shall notify the commissioner in writing of any default in the timely payment for milk on the part of a licensee, such notification to be made within ninety days after the date on which payment for milk is regularly due under the provisions of chapter 94A, rules or regulations issued under the authority thereof, or of a federal milk marketing order effective in the commonwealth. Upon default by the licensee in any of the conditions of his bond or other security, if there is reason to believe that the licensee is in arrears in his payments to producers for milk received by him, the commissioner shall give notice to all producers so affected to file verified claims with him, and may, if he deems it advisable, fix a limit of time within which such claims shall be filed. The commissioner or his duly authorized assistant shall examine claims so filed and shall certify the amounts determined by him to be due thereon. Upon such default, the commissioner or his duly authorized assistant may bring such action as is deemed necessary upon any bond given under the two preceding sections, may

forclose any mortgage given thereunder and sell the mortgaged property, and may sell any collateral deposited with him thereunder. He shall first apply the sum recovered in any such action, or the proceeds of the sale of any such mortgaged property or deposited collateral, or any cash deposited as security toward the payment of any claims of producers filed and certified under this section, and, if the amount thereof is more than sufficient to pay all such claims in full, shall pay any balance remaining, after deducting all expenses, to the licensee or his legal representative or surety or other person entitled thereto. In any action taken upon a bond or other security filed under the provisions of sections forty-two A and forty-two B, the certificate of the commissioner in determining the amounts due shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

Section 42D. If the business operation of any licensee is such that the total value of milk received by him from producers in any pay period exceeds the sum of his bond or other security filed under the provisions of sections forty-two A and forty-two B, he shall advise the commissioner thereof in writing not later than thirty days after the end of such pay period. The commissioner may from time to time require a licensee to file a statement of his assets, liabilities and disbursements covering a period to be prescribed by the commissioner, including the names and addresses of producers from whom the licensee receives milk and the amount due to each such producer. Such statement shall be made under the penalties of perjury by the licensee, if an individual, or, if the licensee is a corporation, by its president and treasurer. If it appears from such statement, or from facts otherwise ascertained by the commissioner, that the security afforded to producers by bond, note, mortgage or otherwise does not adequately protect them, the commissioner may require the licensee to give, immediately or within such time as the commissioner may fix, additional security in such sum as he shall determine; provided however that the total amount of security required of such licensee shall not thereby be made to exceed by more than twenty-five per cent the total value of milk received by the licensee from producers during any pay period in the three months immediately preceding.

Section 42E. If a licensee, or an applicant for a license, under section forty-two A is himself a producer and, in addition to his own production, receives from other producers not more than one hundred quarts of milk, and if the commissioner is satisfied from an investigation of the financial condition of the licensee or applicant that he is solvent and possessed of sufficient assets reasonably to assure compensation to his present and future creditors, the commissioner may, by an order filed in the department of agriculture, relieve such applicant or licensee from filing a bond or other security as hereinabove required. No bond or other security shall be required of a cooperative association receiving milk from producers who are also members, by virtue of a membership agreement or contract in full force and effect, of such cooperative association.

Section 42F. To the extent and in such form as the commissioner may require, each person licensed under section forty-two A shall keep a record of his receipts from and payments to producers, and shall furnish to each such producer a statement of the quantity of milk received from him.

Section 42G. The commissioner or his duly authorized assistant may at any time investigate the financial standing and past business conduct of any person applying for or holding a license under section forty-two A, and in such investigation may examine the books of account or other documents or records of any such applicant or licensee, and may take testimony therein under oath; provided however that information, disclosed by such investigation and relating to the general business of any such applicant or licensee, but not pertinent to the purposes of sections forty-two A to forty-two J inclusive, shall be treated by the commissioner as confidential.

Section 42H. The commissioner may refuse to grant a license under section forty-two A, or may revoke such a license already granted, when he is satisfied of the existence of any of the following causes:--

1. That a judgment has been obtained against the applicant or licensee by any producer and remains unsatisfied of record.

2. That the applicant or licensee has failed to make prompt settlements with producers from whom he has received or is receiving milk, or to make statements to producers as provided in section forty-two F.

3. That there has been a continued course of dealing of such nature as to satisfy the commissioner of the inability or unwillingness of the applicant or licensee to conduct business properly or of an intent to deceive or defraud producers.

4. That there has been a continued failure by the applicant or licensee to keep records or furnish information required by the commissioner or by law.

5. That the licensee has failed to give additional security as required under section forty-two D.

Section 42I. Before revoking any license issued under section forty-two A, the commissioner shall give the licensee ten days' notice, by delivery in hand or by mail, of the time and place of a hearing to determine whether or not such license shall be revoked. At such hearing, the commissioner or his duly authorized assistant shall receive evidence under oath and give the licensee an opportunity to be heard, and shall thereafter file an order either dismissing the proceeding or revoking such license. The decision of the commissioner following such hearing shall be final.

Section 42J. Except as provided in section forty-two E, any person who receives milk from producers without having a license under section forty-two A in full force and effect shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars for each consecutive period of twenty-four hours during which such unlicensed operation continues.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1971

The following bills were filed by the Department in accordance with the provisions of Section 33 of Chapter 30 of the General Laws.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No. 1 - AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FOREIGN TRADE SECTION IN THE DIVISION OF MARKETS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

State Departments of Agriculture are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that 93% of the world's population live beyond the borders of the U. S. Because of this, most states have created or are in the process of creating foreign trade sections in their marketing divisions in order to encourage the exporting of farm products.

In Massachusetts, through the designation of the Commissioner, the Director of Markets has been handling correspondence and other matters in reference to exporting of our farm products. It should be defined by statute.

The Director of Markets is presently cooperating with the Foreign Agriculture Service of the Federal Government in placing our exporters on a computer system in order to have more rapid referrals. This survey is now in progress.

International trade and its expansion through State Divisions of Markets has been unanimously endorsed by the State Departments of Agriculture at their National Convention held in Detroit, September 24, 1970.

We are already active in the export business in Massachusetts.

Our apple exports amount to 3000,000 bushels a year, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association has endorsed the need of this legislation due to their many new plantings coming into bearing in the next few years. J. P. Sullivan & Co., of Ayer, one of the leading exporters of apples in the U. S. points out the importance to the Port of Boston, also to the economy of the State, that apple exporting be expanded.

There is a sizeable business in the export of tree seeds, also some vegetable seeds. We are leaders in the export of carnation cuttings with 2,800,000 yearly.

We export approximately 2,000,000 baby chicks and 500,000 hatching eggs yearly to 41 countries. Our export of regular eggs runs between 2,000 and 3,000 cases weekly (30 dozen to a case).

Cranberries are increasing in export through a vigorous campaign being waged by the industry. Massachusetts produces about one-half of the world supply of cranberries and the industry is making tremendous progress. Ocean Spray Cranberries (whose chairman has endorsed this bill) had sales of $72,147,000 in 1969, up 13% from 1968. Expanding markets are needed to continue the industry's growth.

There is a vital need for this legislation in order to have an agency to assist and encourage producers and shippers in expanding their horizons toward this relatively untapped market which will be of immeasurable help to the economy of Massachusetts.

No. 2 - AN ACT ESTABLISHING AN INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT AND PROVIDING FOR THE ENTRY OF THE COMMONWEALTH THEREIN.

Every year pests do approximately seven billion dollars in damage to the country's agricultural and forest crop and products. Many of these pests also attack our lawn and gardens with further destructive consequences.

In Massachusetts the losses reach well into the millions and the costs in combating these pests will be astronomical unless proper steps are taken immediately.

There is currently a serious infestation of the pest known as the European Chafer in parts of Middlesex, Essex and Suffolk Counties. This infestation is a threat to our agricultural crops, fields and lawns. The first find of this pest in Massachusetts was during the summer of 1966 and presently involves over 45,000 acres. Controls for the abatement and quarantine against this pest have been initiated, but available funds at this critical period are not adequate for a satisfactory control program. In addition to the problem caused by the European Chafer, we must recognize the threats caused by other pests in Massachusetts, namely, the Golden Nematode of Potato, Cereal Leaf Beetle, Tobacco Cyst Nematode, Alfalfa Weevil, Gypsy Moth and Japanese Beetle. The Plant Pest Compact would provide us with a valuable tool to combat these pests and help prevent their spread to uninfested areas.

Many of our plant pests are not localized in their activities. They move about all too easily, either under their own power, or by "hitch-hiking" on air, sea and land vehicles in cargoes and even

among personal effects of travelers. Consequently, the timely and coordinated efforts of many jurisdictions are necessary for effective pest control action. To date such action has been forthcoming only in minimum degree and under limited circumstances. The Pest Control Compact would remedy this deficiency.

The Pest Control Compact provides that any party state could apply to the Insurance Fund for financial support of pest control activities which it wishes to undertake or intensify in one or more party states or, in limited circumstances, even in nonparty states. If a pest found in another state constitutes a threat to valuable agricultural crops within the applying state, the Insurance Fund could provide financial support for control or eradication measures. States within the compact would be expected to maintain their existing pest control programs at normal levels, aside from any assistance from the Insurance Fund. This would safeguard the soundness of the Fund and would make sure that it would be used to supply the additional thrust necessary to combat outbreaks which would not otherwise be controlled.

The basis for determining the amount of the funds to be appropriated from each party state would be as follows:- One-tenth of the total budget in equal shares and the remainder in proportion to the value of agricultural and forest products produced in each party state. On this basis, Massachusetts would contribute $3,800 to the Insurance Fund. An Insurance Fund with a principal of $1,000,000 seems to be reasonable with 50 participating states. During any period when a lesser number of states is party to the compact, the total budget of the Insurance Fund would not be so -

great. Its exact size would depend upon the number and identity of the party states and their decisions as to what they expect the Insurance Fund to do.

At the beginning of this year, eight states (California, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia) were in the Compact. So far this year Tennessee and Minnesota have enacted this legislation. It will also become effective in North Dakota and Washington this year. Maine's entry into the compact is contingent upon Massachusetts' enactment of this legislation.

Delaware has already financed part of their pest control operation to combat a new infestation of the Golden Nematode by funds generated through the Pest Control Compact's Insurance Fund.

In my opinion this Bill is timely, and necessary.

No. 3 - AN ACT LICENSING ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.

The Department of Agriculture through its Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry is now responsible for the inspection of

(a) all dairy farms that produce milk for the Massachusetts markets;

(b) all of the raw milk transportation facilities;

(c) all of the raw milk receiving stations that feed pasteurization plants, and

(d) all of the pasteurization plants that are physically located outside of the Commonwealth and ship processed Packaged milk into the Commonwealth.

Local boards of health and local milk inspectors have historically, through enforcement of laws, rules, and regulations, maintained the high quality of milk in the major marketing areas of this Commonwealth.

The number of pasteurization plants in Massachusetts has steadily been declining with the results that the distribution from those plants still in operation covers wide areas of the state.

This bill would provide for a consistency and uniformity of inspection of fluid milk from the time of production up to and through the pasteurizing and packaging phases, by better use of the skill, knowledge, and ability, of the local inspectors and the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, who are specialists in their field.

The public at large will be the chief beneficiary of this bill because of better coverage in the milk inspection program. Cities and towns will benefit by this program because they will now have available to them the inspection service of the Department of Agriculture if they desire it.

No. 4 - AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE CONTROL OF NOXIOUS WEEDS.

On October 17, 1968, President Johnson signed the Carlson-Foley Act, which would permit State officials to destroy noxious plants on Federal lands, and the State would be reimbursed to the extent of available Federal funds.

In order to fully utilize the provisions of this Federal Act, it is necessary to have enabling legislation, so that the

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture may have a qualified weed control law and receive full benefits of the Act.

It has been estimated that weeds, by limiting yields and impairing quality, reduce potential agricultural productivity by about 3% each year. We have other losses by weeds including human discomfort from weed pollens and poisonous plants, streams clogged by weeds and made useless for boating and fishing, water wasted by aquatic plants, and scenic values impaired by unattractive vegetation.

In addition, weed control is a major item in farm production costs and may be a source of contamination to the environment. Nationally, our farmers spend an estimated $2,500,000,000 in fighting weeds each year, in contrast with $430,000,000 in controlling crop insects, and $250,000,000 in restricting damage by plant diseases.

Effective weed control is an essential factor in our efficient production of food and fiber to meet our domestic needs. Agriculture faces a tremendous challenge in meeting future demands for food and fiber, for our own people and for export. Every opportunity for increasing agricultural productivity, including weed control, must be exploited.

An effective State weed control law will provide us with the necessary means to carry out a program to control weeds that the public expects.

No. 5 - AN ACT ESTABLISHING A DIVISION OF POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Section 6 of Chapter 20 of the General Laws authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to set up divisions within the Department.

Section 6 reads in part as follows:- The commissioner shall organize the department into divisions including a division of dairying and animal husbandry, a division of animal health, a division of plant pest control, a division of fairs, a division of markets and such other divisions as he may from time to time determine.

Using the aforesaid powers, the commissioner has created a division of poultry and poultry products.

Section 1 of chapter 652 of the acts of 1968 defines "department" as it relates to civil service as a "department, board, or commission, or any division, institutional unit, or other unit of a department in case such unit is established by law, ordinance or by-law."

Although there is a Division of Poultry and Poultry Products within the Department of Agriculture at the present time, it was not established by law, ordinance, or by-law, so, therefore, can not be considered as a separate entity by the Division of Civil Service. To protect the rights of individuals employed in this division, it is necessary that this legislation be acted upon favorably.

No. 6 - AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE BREEDING OF THOROUGHBRED HORSES IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

Chapter 807 of the acts of 1969 created the Massachusetts Thoroughbred Horse Breeding Fund.

This program was inaugurated to encourage the breeding of

thoroughbred horses in the Commonwealth which, in turn, would aid the economy of the State. Other states that have had this program have been most enthusiastic about the results. There seems to be no reason why Massachusetts will not benefit likewise.

One phase of the program calls for the payment of 5% of the prize money to owners of eligible studs. The Attorney General has ruled that the law as worded means 5% of the amount awarded by the Department of Agriculture and not 5% of the amount awarded by the track.

This was not the intention when the legislation was proposed. The accompanying bill will rectify the situation.

No. 7 - AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE BREEDING OF STANDARDBRED HORSES IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

Chapter 807 of the Acts of 1969 also includes a program for encouragement of the breeding of standardbred horses in the Commonwealth.

One of the features of the law provides for financial assistance to fairs that feature "trotting" races. Fairs of this type are, for the most part, operating with a minimum of capital and cannot afford to pay the purses out of their small treasury.

It is proposed that the word "Reimbursement" be deleted and be replaced with the word "payment."

With this substitution it may be possible to make payments within a short time after the completion of the race instead of having the delay in payment which was encountered in the operations in the past.

Another change would be the elimination of the maximum of $700 per race.

It is the opinion of the Breeding Fund Committee that larger purses in some races will attract better horses and encourage breeding thereof in Massachusetts. Breeding and class of the entries will develop with this program. Without a set maximum it will be possible to give the top candidate a chance to race for worthwhile purses near the close of the Fair season through elimination races at previous Fairs.

It is also proposed that the words "Registered in the Massachusetts Stallion Breed" be inserted after the word "stallion" in subsection (C) - Section 11.

This would then provide that the State-bred stallion be registered and gives the Commonwealth a clear record of all stallions eligible for this program.

The addition of subsection (D) establishes a breeder award program for stallions standing a full season in the Commonwealth.

Another amendment to this law is to change the manner in which the Breeding Fund Committee is appointed. At the present time they are appointed annually by the Governor.

It is the opinion of the Committee that eventually each committee member should serve for a term of five years with original appointments being on a five, four, three, two and one year basis. This would give the Committee continuity and would develop more seasoned and experienced committee members.

The Committee is of the opinion that this program is off to a good start and that the limitation imposed by law at the present time of $25,000 annually should be increased to $50,000 annually.

No. 8 - AN ACT REQUIRING THE LICENSING OF DEALERS IN BOVINE AND PORCINE ANIMALS.

In the last few years, owners of porcine animals were reimbursed from monies taken from the Agricultural Purposes Fund. This money was paid as indemnities to owners of animals which were slaughtered when it was found that they were infected with hog cholera. Because of this, the Department feels that it is necessary to license swine dealers as well as cattle dealers, which is the case now, in order to have control over the sale and movement of these animals in the Commonwealth.

No. 9 - AN ACT FURTHERING THE SCOPE OF USE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDING ON THE GROUNDS OF THE BROCKTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Department of Agriculture owns a building on the grounds of the Brockton Agricultural Society in Brockton, Massachusetts. Except for a few isolated instances, the building is used exclusively at Fair time.

The Department feels that the law should be amended so that the building may be used for educational purposes. The building then may be used on a year round basis, and the general public will benefit.

No. 10 - AN ACT REPEALING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW RELATIVE TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE APPLE GRADING AND BRANDING LAW.

The law relating to the packing etc. of apples was rewritten

under the provisions of chapter five hundred and twenty-eight of the acts of nineteen hundred and fifty-nine. Under the provisions of said chapter, section eight of chapter one hundred and twenty-eight was made inapplicable and, therefore, not necessary.

As of the end of the fiscal year 1971, Recommendations

Nos. 8 and 10 were enacted into law.

Nos. 1, 7 and 9 were in House Ways and Means Committee.

No. 6 was in Senate Ways and Means Committee.

Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were sent to a study.

Chapters 544, 559, 638 and 679 of the Acts of 1970 were Departmental Recommendations as appearing in the 1970 Annual Report.

ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1971

The following legislation affecting agriculture was enacted in the fiscal year 1971:

The first bill signed into law in this '71 fiscal year was Chapter 509 of the acts of 1970. This was an act increasing the minimum wage paid to persons employed in agriculture and farming. It increased the minimum from one dollar and fifty cents to one dollar and sixty cents. It was approved on July 2nd, and took effect on November 1st, 1970.

Chapter 544 was a special act relative to the basis for the annual assessment for the Plymouth County Mosquito Control Project. This act changed the method of assessment to the cities and towns by using the equalized valuations of all such cities and towns as most recently reported by the State Tax Commission to the General Court.

Chapter 559 was also a special act. This was relative to the basis for the assessment for the Norfolk County Mosquito Control Project. As in the case with Plymouth County, this also changes the basis for assessment to the cities and towns by using equalized valuations as most recently reported by the State Tax Commission to the General Court. By using this formula a more equitable assessment is made and the budgets for the districts will increase in line with valuations.

Chapter 586 is an act designating the Morgan Horse as the horse, or the horse emblem of the Commonwealth. This act added Section 11 to Chapter 2 of the General Laws.

Chapter 600 amended Section 5 of Chapter 55 of the General Laws. This was an act limiting the exemption from taxation of certain real estate owned by agricultural societies. It provides that incorporated agricultural societies, which were previously exempt from taxation, shall be taxed for any real estate that is used for agricultural exhibition purposes, if the society derives any income from such use.

Chapter 638 was a special act relative to the basis for the annual assessment for the Bristol County Mosquito Control Project. This act, as in the case of Norfolk and Plymouth, changed the basis for assessment.

Chapter 677 was an act directing the Water Resources Commission to make certain flood control improvements for the protection of the Towns of Avon, Braintree, Holbrook and Randolph, and directing the Metropolitan District Commission to transfer certain land in the Blue Hills Reservation to the Town of Braintree.

Chapter 679 was a special act relative to the basis for the annual assessment for the Essex County City of Revere and Towns of Winthrop and North Reading Mosquito Control Project. This act changed the basis for assessment as was the case with Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth.

Chapter 690 is an act further regulating the filing of bonds or other securities to protect dairy farmers from milk dealers for loss of payment for milk and providing that in hearings to revoke a milk dealer's license, the decision of the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be final. This act updated the milk bonding

law and among other things provided that no bond or other security shall be required of a cooperative association receiving milk from producers who are also members by virtue of membership agreement or contract of such by membership. In addition, it changed the right of appeal. Under the previous law, a person aggrieved by a decision of the Commissioner had a right of appeal to the Board consisting of the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Public Welfare and the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. This Appeal Board sat but once since the enactment of the bonding law in 1933, and in that case the matter was settled so they do not have to reach a decision.

Chapter 692 is an act to control the handling and disposal of waste hazards to the public and its environment. It provides that members of the Water Resources Commission individually and the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety shall sit as a board insuring that certain chemical and other hazard wastes are safely and properly handled and disposed of.

Chapter 706 is an act authorizing the Water Resources Commission to contract a water retention area for flood control and other purposes in the watershed of the Traphole Brook in the Town of Walpole.

Chapter 767 is an act authorizing the Water Resources Commission to acquire water impoundment sites to meet the future water resources needs of the Commonwealth.

Chapter 874 is an act increasing the membership of the Pesticide Board and further regulating the sale and distribution

of pesticides. This act provides for the appointment of five members by the Governor. There are now eleven members of the Board. Prior to this, the Board consisted of the Commissioner of the Department of Public Health, who was the Chairman, the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works and the Director of the Division of Fisheries and Game, as well as the Chairman of the State Reclamation Board. It also made other changes affecting the labeling, registration, and distribution of pesticides.

Chapter 882 is an act extending to certain persons engaged in agriculture certain coverage under the State Labor Law. They have added a new Section 5A which provides that a person engaged in agriculture, and having a permanent work force of more than four agricultural workers who are not members of his family, shall come under the provisions of the State Labor Relations Law.

Chapter 891 is an act further regulating the slaughtering of certain animals and the processing of said animals. This law put the Massachusetts laws in line with Federal standards and provided that the Department of Public Health through its Division of Food and Drugs should enforce it.

The foregoing are the acts passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in the latter part of the calendar year of 1970.

The following acts were passed in the first six months of the 1971 calendar year:

Chapter 29 is an act making certain corrective changes relative to the enforcement of the law relating to the marketing, advertising and storing of apples. This act repeals Section 8 of Chapter 128 which, because of amendments to the law over the years, has been made obsolete.

Chapter 30 is an act relative to the damaging of machinery or equipment used in the transmission of water for agricultural purposes. This was merely a corrective change substituting "or" for the word "and".

Chapter 32 is an act further regulating the powers and duties of the agents of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Section 9 of Chapter 129 of the General Laws provides that agents of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may visit all slaughtering houses for the purpose of preventing violation of the law as it applies to cruelty to animals.

Chapter 32 extended their jurisdiction to pet shops and stables where horses are kept for hire.

Chapter 127 is an act relative to the gross weight bulk feed trucks operated on the highways of the Commonwealth. This act allows a larger type of vehicle to be used in the hauling of bulk feed, thereby cutting down the cost thereof to the farmer.

Chapter 256 is an act directing the Commissioner of Natural Resources to lease certain land in the Town of Spencer to the Trustees of the Worcester County Aid to Agriculture. This act is of great benefit to agriculture in that it allows the Trustees

of the Worcester County Aid to Agriculture to have a place to meet and to develop interest in agriculture by young people.

Chapter 258 is an act relative to the indemnification of mosquito control districts and their employees against liability for injuries or property damage. Because of recent experiences, the Reclamation Board decided that it was advisable to lift the limitation on insurance coverage so that the coverage would be more realistic. This act provides that a district may insure themselves for whatever figure they may deem advisable.

Chapter 312 is an act requiring the licensing of dealers in porcine animals and the transportation of such animals. Because of recent developments, due to the adoption of a policy of not inoculating swine, the Division of Animal Health thought it advisable to include porcine dealers as well as bovine dealers in their licensing program.

Chapter 373 is an act further regulating the visitation rights of migrant workers living in quarters apart from the living quarters of their employers. This act allows the migrant worker to have reasonable rights of visitation in his living quarters outside of the regular working hours, if they are apart from the living quarters of his employer.

ANNUAL REPORT

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD

JULY 1, 1970 - JUNE 30, 1971

The State Reclamation Board serves in the Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of Chapter 252 of the General Laws. The principal functions of the State Reclamation Board at present are supervision of:

1. Mosquito Control Projects organized by the Board
2. Greenhead Fly Control Districts
3. Salt Marsh Drainage Ditch Maintenance
4. Aquatic Plant and Animal Nuisance Control in Musquashiat and Straits Ponds

The annual appropriations for the various projects total over $1,000,000. The initial appropriations to most of the projects are made by the legislature but are assessed back on the various municipalities in the projects under special acts of the legislature.

Members of the State Reclamation Board are:

Mr. Edward Wright, Chairman

Mr. Harold D. Rose, representing the Department of Public Health

Mr. John J. McColgan, representing the Department of Agriculture

The regular meetings of the Board are held on the first Friday of the month at 11:00 A.M. at the office of the State Reclamation Board in the Department of Agriculture on the 21st floor at 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Additional meetings

are scheduled as necessary.

Mr. Charles J. Cannon serves as Executive Secretary to the Board and Mr. Clarence J. Tourville serves as Entomologist for the Board.

The following projects were in operation during the fiscal year 1971:

1. Cape Cod Mosquito Control Project - established by Chapter 379 of the Acts of 1930 as most recently amended by Chapter 504 of the Acts of 1969.
2. Berkshire County Mosquito Control Project - established by Chapter 456 of the Acts of 1945 as most recently amended by Chapter 459 of the Acts of 1970.
3. Bristol County Mosquito Control Project - established by Chapter 506 of the Acts of 1956 as most recently amended by Chapter 638 of the Acts of 1970.
4. Essex County Mosquito Control Project - established by Chapter 516 of the Acts of 1958 as most recently amended by Chapter 679 of the Acts of 1970.
5. Norfolk County Mosquito Control Project - established by Chapter 341 of the Acts of 1956 as most recently amended by Chapter 559 of the Acts of 1970.
6. Plymouth County Mosquito Control Project - established by Chapter 514 of the Acts of 1957 as most recently amended by Chapter 544 of the Acts of 1970.
7. East Middlesex Mosquito Control Project - established in 1944 under the provisions of Chapter 252 of the General Laws.

8. South Shore Mosquito Control Project - established in 1953 under the provisions of Chapter 252 of the General Laws.

9. Bristol - South Plymouth Maintenance Project - established under Chapter 112 of the Acts of 1931.

10. North Shore Maintenance Project - established under Chapter 112 of the Acts of 1931.

11. South Shore Maintenance Project - established under Chapter 112 of the Acts of 1931.

12. Martha's Vineyard Maintenance Project - established under Chapter 112 of the Acts of 1931.

13. Hull and Cohasset Aquatic Plant and Animal Nuisance Project (Straits Pond) Chapter 557, Acts of 1955 amended by Chapter 327, Acts of 1956.

14. Musquashiat Pond in Scituate, Aquatic Plant and Animal Nuisance Project - Chapter 458, Acts of 1965.

The following commissioners were appointed to the various projects during the year:

East Middlesex Mosquito Control Project

Paul E. Mazerall - Lexington - June 16, 1971

Arthur L. Gordon - Sudbury - April 7, 1971

James F. Rice, Jr. - Cambridge - January 27, 1971

South Shore Mosquito Control Project

Dr. Alfred V. Mahoney - Quincy - March 23, 1971

Berkshire County Mosquito Control Project

John V. Young - Pittsfield - March 8, 1971

Norfolk County Mosquito Control Project

Henry V. Segersten - Dedham - April 21, 1971

Plymouth County Mosquito Control Project

William J. Mara - Brockton - February 22, 1971

The primary function of a mosquito control project is to reduce the population of biting mosquitoes in populated areas to the extent that illness, nuisance, and annoyance will be at a minimum. Much has been and is being written presently on methods, procedures, techniques, and programs involving mosquito control. However, the basic control procedures are source reduction as well as larval and adult control. Surveys seeking the sources of mosquito breeding areas are continuing. More and more emphasis is being placed on the elimination of breeding areas and on larval control.

Source reduction procedures are preventative in nature and include filling, drainage ditching, stream clearance and water management. When these procedures are properly carried out, the development of the mosquito into the adult stage is stopped.

Project management is also complicated by those individuals who insist that more extensive pesticide applications should be made, while on the opposite side are those who insist that no pesticides of any kind be used either in the vicinity of their homes or in the biosphere itself.

The Board also advises various municipalities not in projects or adjacent thereto, in mosquito control methods and has issued a small booklet on proper methods of control.

The Board also acts in a liaison capacity between the various projects and other state organizations such as the Comptroller's and Treasurer's office, the Department of Corporations and Taxation, the Department of Natural Resources, the Waterways Division of the Department of Public Works and the Attorney General's office.